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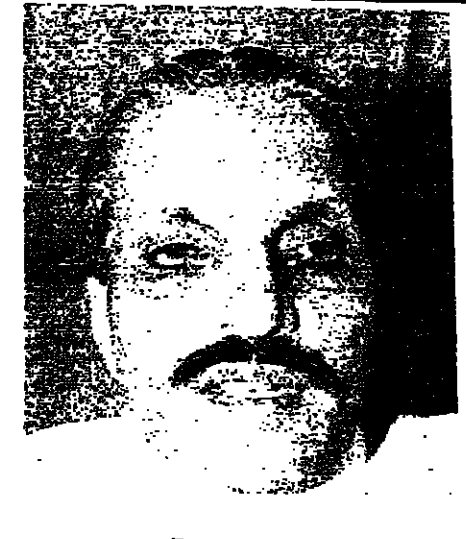
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## Zia departs after talks with King

JEDDAH, July 11 — Pakistan's President Zia-ul-Haq left for Islamabad Friday after two days of talks with King Khaled that covered the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and Pakistan's recently tense internal situation. President Zia also visited the mosques in Mecca and Medina.

Pakistani sources say President Zia was anxious to hear a briefing from King Khaled on the Saudi Arabian delegation's June visit to West Germany, where the King held four days of talks with West German leaders. The Pakistani leader may also have discussed a rumored Soviet attempt to have Afghanistan readmitted to the Islamic Conference.

President Zia's arrival in the Kingdom follows last week's demonstrations by Shiite Muslims protesting the introduction of Zakat, a religious tax the Shiites believe should be paid voluntarily.

No military action was taken during the demonstrations because of fears of widespread bloodshed and possible problems with neighboring Iran, which is dominated by Shiite Muslims. President Zia's visit to Saudi Arabia may help allay any Iranian fears that Shiite Muslims are being persecuted in Pakistan, since the Kingdom's relations with Iran are excellent.

Although no formal agenda for the two days of talks was released, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan, two leading members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, are almost certain to have reviewed recent United Nations moves against Israel. Pakistan's Foreign Minister Agha Shahi presented the Islamic view on Jerusalem to the U.N. Security Council recently. The Security Council responded by condemning Israel's attempts to make Jerusalem its permanent capital.

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## As Phalangists rout Liberals Lebanese reconciliation dims



FORMER ALLIES: Bachir Gemayel, left, commander of the Phalangist militia forces, with former President Camille Chamoun whose private army was crushed by the Phalangists in Christian areas of Lebanon recently. Chamoun's son, Dany, and commander of his father's National Liberal Party militia, resigned his post following the defeat of his forces by the Phalangists, his former allies in the Lebanese civil war.

BEIRUT, July 11 (Agencies) — The military push of Lebanon's Phalangist party has severely reduced the chances of forming a national reconciliation government, a Lebanese official said Thursday.

Phalangists routed the Tigers militia of former President Camille Chamoun's National Liberal Party from mostly Christian east Beirut and neighboring mountains in a lightning crackdown Monday and Tuesday.

Police reported more than 80 persons were killed in the mini war between the two largest right-wing Christian militias who fought against an alliance of nationalist Muslims and Palestinians in Lebanon's 1975-76 civil war.

The National Liberals conceded a crushing defeat. "Our military machine has been totally destroyed," said the 80-year-old Chamoun, who headed the political leadership of the Christians in the civil war.

The victorious Phalangists announced plans to merge all wartime Christian militias into a new single force called the National Guard under Phalangist military commander Bachir Gemayel, who staged the crackdown.

President Elias Sarkis, his Prime Minister Salim Hoss and almost every other political party in Christian and Muslim areas denounced the Phalangist action.

"Most influential parties in Lebanon do not want to join the Phalangist party anymore in any new government. At the same time no national union government can really be formed with the Phalangists, so the Hoss government will probably stay on," said a minister who wished to remain unnamed.

Hoss submitted his resignation in June to make way for a national coalition to try to resolve Lebanon's post-civil war problems. But he left it up to the president to choose the proper time for accepting the resignation.

This procedure gives the president a free way to delay a decision on the resignation and keep the current Hoss cabinet of technocrats and non-partisan parliamentarians in office indefinitely.

The political council of the nationalist movement, "which groups all wartime Muslim private armies, said in a statement Phalangist dominance in east Beirut was a "step toward Christian autonomy, or secession."

"What happened in the last few days was an alarming drift toward one party hegemony in part of the state that should be viewed with utmost seriousness," Hoss told reporters after a cabinet session which centered on the new developments.

Sarkis declared his rejection to any form of auto-security in any part of Lebanon, thus rejecting Phalangist plans to create a national home guard of all Christian militias.

Phalangists publicly deny that they want to break away. Their response to the near-unanimous denunciation of their military push would later depend on whether they still can forge a political settlement with ex-president Chamoun despite the crackdown on his militia.

Chamoun has been bitter about the elimi-

## U.S., Egypt in combat tests

CAIRO, July 11 (R) — A squadron of American Phantom fighter-bombers landed at a desert airbase outside Cairo this Thursday on a mission that firmly establishes Egypt as Washington's closest military partner in the Arab world.

For 90 days the 12 jets will take part in joint training exercises with identical Phantom F-4 planes of the Egyptian Air Force.

Pilots of the two countries will fly side-by-side in simulated combat operations and realistic weapons tests over a bombing range in the Western desert. The U.S. is flying in ground support staff of about 400.

The objectives are to give American crews experience in a harsh Middle East environment and to provide training for Egyptian airmen.

According to Western diplomats, a major reason for the exercises is to revive Egypt's flagging Phantom program. Cairo took hurried delivery of its 35 F-4s so they could take part in last year's October 6 military display marking the anniversary of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

American diplomats said the Israeli government had been briefed about the exercises but was clearly unhappy about them.

Some 450 U.S. personnel will be on hand through the exercises, most of them ground staff who will help iron out problems in

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## Muslims discuss Israeli occupation

AMMAN, July 11 (Agencies) — Foreign minister prince Saud Al Faisal arrived here Friday for the Islamic world meeting to discuss Israeli practices in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and moves to annex occupied Arab East Jerusalem.

King Hussein was to address the opening session of the two day conference. Attending are foreign ministers of some 40 Islamic nations, the Palestine Liberation Organization and representatives of other Islamic groupings.

"Especially at this time I think it important that the world focus (on the Israeli occupation) when we see the Israelis trying to push the Palestinians out of their lands," said Prince Saud in an interview with Jordan Television.

The PLO requested the meeting after a series of events involving the West Bank the car bombs assassination attempts on three West Bank mayors, a heightened turbulence in the area and the Israeli parliament's endorsement of a backbencher's bill that would legalize the annexation of Jerusalem.

A conference spokesman said the meeting was seeking a common Islamic strategy when the U.N. General Assembly meets to discuss the occupied lands July 22.

A Jordanian official said the organization of Islamic Conference has sponsored the U.N. security Council resolution that last week deplored Israeli attempts to change the status of the Jerusalem.

The Security Council vote was 14-0, with the United States abstaining. The Jerusalem bill was also responsible for Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's decision to break off the autonomy negotiations.

Earlier Arab League economic and foreign ministers called for a tougher position on the Arab-Israeli conflict Thursday, rejecting United Nations resolutions that do not "explicitly recognize legitimate rights of the Palestinians."

Representatives of the 21-member league approved ten resolutions during a five-day meeting which will be presented as agenda items to a full-scale Arab summit here November.

Another of the resolutions agreed to a Iraqi plan that would establish a multi-million dollar annual fund to aid developing Arab nations lacking oil wealth.

The ministers, members of the league economy and social council, put aside thorny issues like preferential oil prices for non-producing Arab nations and other potentially divisive issues in order to achieve accord.

In what was seen as a response to Israel's hard-line position on planning Jewish settlements in occupied territories, council rejected U.N. Resolution 242 as the basis for the American sponsored Camp David peace plan involving Egypt and Israel.

"The council decided to be against all initiatives if they do not mention the rights of the Palestinians," said one of the key resolutions passed by the council. The council sees that resolution number 242 ignores the national rights of the Arab nation, and "especially the Palestine problem which is our problem."

In their resolution, the ministers offered U.N. General Assembly Resolution 3236 of November 1974 as an example of an acceptable basis for discussion. Resolution 242 calls for Israeli withdrawal from all Arab lands occupied in the 1967 Mideast war, but it does not mention the Palestinians. Instead, it refers to the "refugee problem" caused by the creation of the state of Israel.

The General Assembly resolution, by contrast, refers to the "inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self determination" as well as "national independence and sovereignty." It further requests the U.N. Secretary General to consult the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

## No agreement on Maqarin Dam Jordan water part of talks

By Fouzi Asmar  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11 — The Maqarin Dam, a new high dam which is being planned by Jordan to meet its water needs over the next decade is a crucial problem facing the Egyptians and Israelis when they resume the so-called autonomy talks in Egypt.

According to Arab sources the United States is trying to play down this issue, fearful that it will have an adverse effect on the autonomy talks and will hurt President Carter's chances for re-election. The United States has assumed the role of intermediary in an attempt to get Jordan, Israel and Syria to agree on the future allotment of the Maqarin Dam water.

The Americans had hoped that some informal understanding could be reached between the three parties. Yet, according to American sources, Syria is not ready to cooperate because it views this agreement as "a deal with Israel and a risk that they are not ready to take."

According to the World Bank the necessary financial arrangements have been made and the bank merely awaits the final word from the Jordanians. They believe that this will not come, however, until a final agreement is reached between the three countries involved.

The World Bank plays no official role in this agreement and must wait for Jordan to make the next move, the sources added.

Arab News has learned that a delegation from the World Bank will be going to Jordan later this month to discuss this matter.

Although not directly part of the autonomy negotiations, the Maqarin Dam has a direct bearing on the talks since it involves the people of the West Bank, said Egyptian sources.

The Egyptians believe that this issue will be included in future negotiations. These sources added that it was Mustafa Khalil who first raised this point in his meeting with the Israelis prior to his resignation. Khalil believed at that time as he still does that the water problem, including the Maqarin Dam has a direct influence on the success or failure of the autonomy negotiations.

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## London gold up to \$665 an ounce

LONDON, July 11 (AP) — The dollar was mixed on world foreign exchanges Friday, while gold was slightly higher. London's five bullion houses fixed the morning gold price at \$665 a troy ounce, up from \$661 late Thursday.

In Tokyo the dollar weakened against the Japanese yen losing at 217.70 yen Friday, down from Thursday's finish of 217.98 yen. It also was 1.65 yen lower than last Friday's close of 217.35 yen.

The dollar opened at 217.00 yen and edged up to 218.00 yen, the day's high, before it slipped at the close. Dealers said the drop was due to buying of dollars by trading firms. In very active trading, volume of spot transactions total \$ 961 million.

## IDB ends session

### Projects worth \$72m approved

JEDDAH, July 11 (SPA) — The Executive Directors Board of the Islamic Development Bank concluded its 44th session meetings Thursday.

During the meetings, which began Tuesday, the board approved financing \$72.67 million worth of projects in several countries. Dr. Ahmad Muhammad Ali, IDB president, said the projects included four foreign trade financing operations. The Republic of Maldives will receive \$3 million to purchase refined petroleum products, \$15 million will be granted to Senegal for importing crude oil, \$15 million was approved for South Yemen for importing crude oil and \$5 million for North Yemen for importing palm oil from Malaysia.

Dr. Ali said the bank decided to participate \$5 million in the Damazine agricultural and animal product project in Sudan, and with \$4.2 million in the capital of the Mining Studies and Research Company in Upper Volta to assist a gold mining project.

Three loans were granted to Jordan, Bangladesh and North Yemen.

Nine million dollars was approved to finance the industrial Aqaba port project in Jordan, a \$10 million loan for financing an electricity project linking the eastern and western regions of Bangladesh and \$6.2 million for financing a water and sewage project in Hudaib, North Yemen.

Dr. Ali said the IDB's participation in emergency air, industrial and foreign financing projects, since its foundation, has amounted to \$1.139 billion. The bank aims at encouraging trade exchange between the IDB's member states, he added.

## UAE heir received

MEDINA, July 11 (SPA) — The Heir-Apparent of Ras Al-Khaimah Emirate of the United Arab Emirates, Sheikh Khaled bin Sagr Al-Qasimi, arrived here Friday to offer prayers and visit the Holy Prophet's mosque. He was received at the airport by Sheikh Saad Al-Nasser Al-Sudairi, deputy governor of Medina and Abdul Aziz Elias, Medina royal protocol bureau director.

## Sheraton chief arrives

JEDDAH, July 11 — The President of Sheraton Europe, Africa and Middle East John Kapiolotas arrived here for a short visit to the country. Sheraton manages three luxury hotels in Jeddah, Medina and Hada, near Taif.



MEETING: Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer received the Indonesian delegation led by Dr. Druto Musidi, minister of public works and housing. Their talks concentrated on the Kingdom's third five-year development plan and mutual cooperation. Muhammad Hadi Tayeb, the Indonesian ambassador here attended the meeting.

## With 7,000 lines

## Taif begins phone expansion

TAIF, July 11 (SPA) — Taif will receive 7,000 new telephone lines that are to be put into service by July 23, Saudi Telephone officials said.

Taif Telephone Director Abdul Aziz ibn Jibreen said Thursday that this is part of a plan to install 10,000 lines in the next two years to meet the expansion of the southern and eastern parts of the city.

The telephone service will extend to the towns of Kharmah and Turbah, which will have 1,000 lines each. The service will also reach Al-Sail, Al-Kabeer, Radawi, Moya Al-Hadidah and Dhalm in future expansion projects, the official said.

He added that there are 18,000 telephone lines under service in Taif, 5,000 in Hawiya and 1,700 in Hada region in addition to the direct microwave telephone lines between Taif and Hada. The microwave network will be extended to Al-Shafa to meet the summer needs of the region.

Jibreen said maintenance of broken telephones will be carried out in about 20 days and that service will be restored soon. The cause of the breakdowns is usually lack of cooperation between the subscribers and the administration, especially people who come for the summer and don't pay their bills when they leave.

After nine or ten months, the administration terminates the telephones with unsettled bills. Then all the subscribers come all at once and demand renewal of telephone service, he said.

Jibreen called on subscribers to avoid these mistakes that are repeated every year by paying their bills on time. There are additional reasons for problems such as digging and other work that need a long time to be discovered and repaired, he added.

In another development, Saudi Telephone advises all businesses to ensure that any advertisements containing telephone numbers list the new seven-digit telephone number where applicable. Officials said that businesses advertising their services using the old five or six digit telephone numbers are not using their advertising effectively, since customers cannot dial the old numbers.

The new seven-digit numbers are being installed across the Kingdom as part of Saudi Telephone's massive telephone expansion project. Riyadh: already has converted to seven digits, and Jeddah, Mecca and Taif will receive the new numbers on August 29 (Shawwal 18). Hofuf will be converted on September 19.

Saudi Telephone has advised businesses to check with their local telephone office to be sure that they are using the correct telephone number, and businessmen should advise advertising agencies to make the appropriate changes.

The conversion to seven digits will provide Kingdom-wide uniformity and will give all citizens faster, more efficient service. Businesses making proper use of the new numbers will help the Kingdom increase its wealth and the wealth of all citizens, officials said.

## UPM reveals late registration date

DHAHRAN, July 11 (SPA) — August 23 has been slated as the date for late registration and personal interviews, the University of Petroleum and Minerals has reported.

Dr. Ruwaid Al-Aqqad, dean of the students affairs department, said Wednesday that the forthcoming interviews will be held at the university's premises in Dhahran. Registration and interviews were held in various parts of the Kingdom during the two-week official time.

The university will organize examinations for second semester students as of Sept. 10, Aqqad added.

He said 600 of the applicants, who were

## For fall semester

interviewed in the last two weeks, were admitted so far. The university plans to accept 1,200 students for the next academic year. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Education announced Tuesday that second semester

examinations for the academic year 1979-1980 will begin Sept. 1 and will be concluded Sept. 13 for all public schools, including scientific and art divisions of secondary schools.

But for primary school teaching institutes and Koran memorizing secondary schools, the examinations will end Sept. 10. Examinations for intermediate school leaving and intermediate Korean memorization school certificates will be concluded Sept. 9, it was reported.

The ministry circulated the proposed schedule to all education directorates who will then distribute them to schools.

Meanwhile, the Vocational Rehabilitation Center for the Handicapped of Dammam announced Wednesday that its courses for the forthcoming academic year will begin Aug. 27. The courses comprise training in painting, dressing making and complicated machinery according to the needs of disabled trainees.

Abdul Rahman Al-Mujhim, director of the center said that the center organizes various courses according to the degree of the disability for professions in the local society.

Mujhim added that the Ministry of Labor and Public Work has agreed to open two projects for two graduates from the center's last course. SR40,000 was spent by the center for the projects in the context of the handicapped vocational training centers' plan to help the graduates open projects in their line of training.

In a separate development, in the context of the summer centers activities, Dr. Saleh Al-Fawzan will give a lecture Wednesday about the duty of Muslim youth. The lecture will be held at the summer center of the Scientific Institute of Dalam.

The Europeans and others are the product of a different layer; they are accustomed to the journalistic propaganda and, therefore, do not give as much weight and concern to rumors and fabrications as we do. Many of them would not care about what is said or written about them. Even if they do, it would not be without much suspicion and doubt about its veracity.

There is yet another reality. When the Arabs, mainly those of the peninsula, make politics as their profession, they overemphasize its importance and put on it a moral garb much heavier than that of various kinds of other interests. In fact, we embarrass ourselves by introducing the element of morality into the market of politics, as we find that the political department cares only for interests and not for morals.

As we cannot afford to give up our morals and traditions, they cannot take into account our sensitivity in their political dealings. Gripped with this psychological tussle, we tend to react to political events in which blames are labelled on us.

Upon his arrival, Khadem was received by Dr. Fuad Zahran, dean of the King Abdul Aziz Medical College.

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## National guard announces new school signups

RIYADH, July 11 (SPA) — The Presidency of the National Guard announced the opening of registration for the officers military school and the secondary division of the cultural schools of the National Guard as of July 13.

Applications should be forwarded to the National Guard Military and Technical Schools Command in Khassm Al-An. The conditions of admission are: Saudi Arabian nationality, a good conduct certificate, a clean criminal record, medically fit and possession of secondary school leaving certificate or equivalent. Applicants should be between 16 and 26 years of age.

The secondary division of the cultural school accepts holders of intermediate certificate or those who have not finished their secondary school education. They will continue their education in the secondary division, whose curricula are similar to public secondary school.

Cadets will be graduated at the end of their courses with a rank of lieutenants in the armed forces of the National Guard. During their education, holders of secondary school leaving certificates or equivalent will receive a SR900 monthly incentive, and SR750 for intermediate school certificate holders.

## prayer times

	Mecca	Medina	Nejd
Friday			
Fajr	4.25	4.13	3.47
Ishraq	5.53	5.40	5.18
Dhuhr	12.33	12.33	12.05
Asr	3.50	3.55	3.27
Maghreb	7.08	7.14	7.15
Isha	8.38	8.44	8.15

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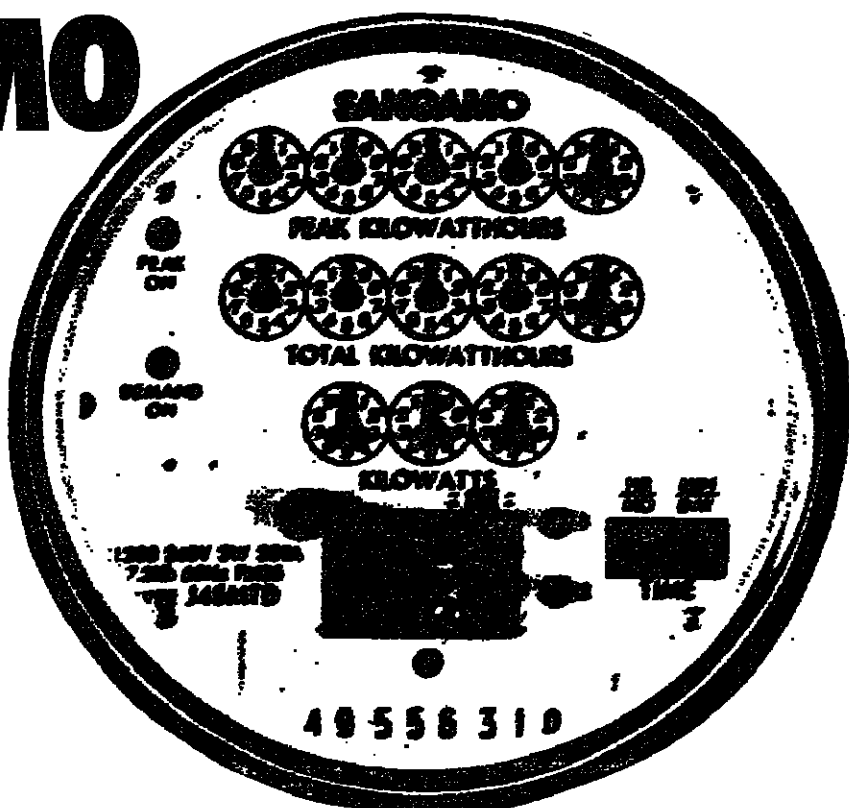
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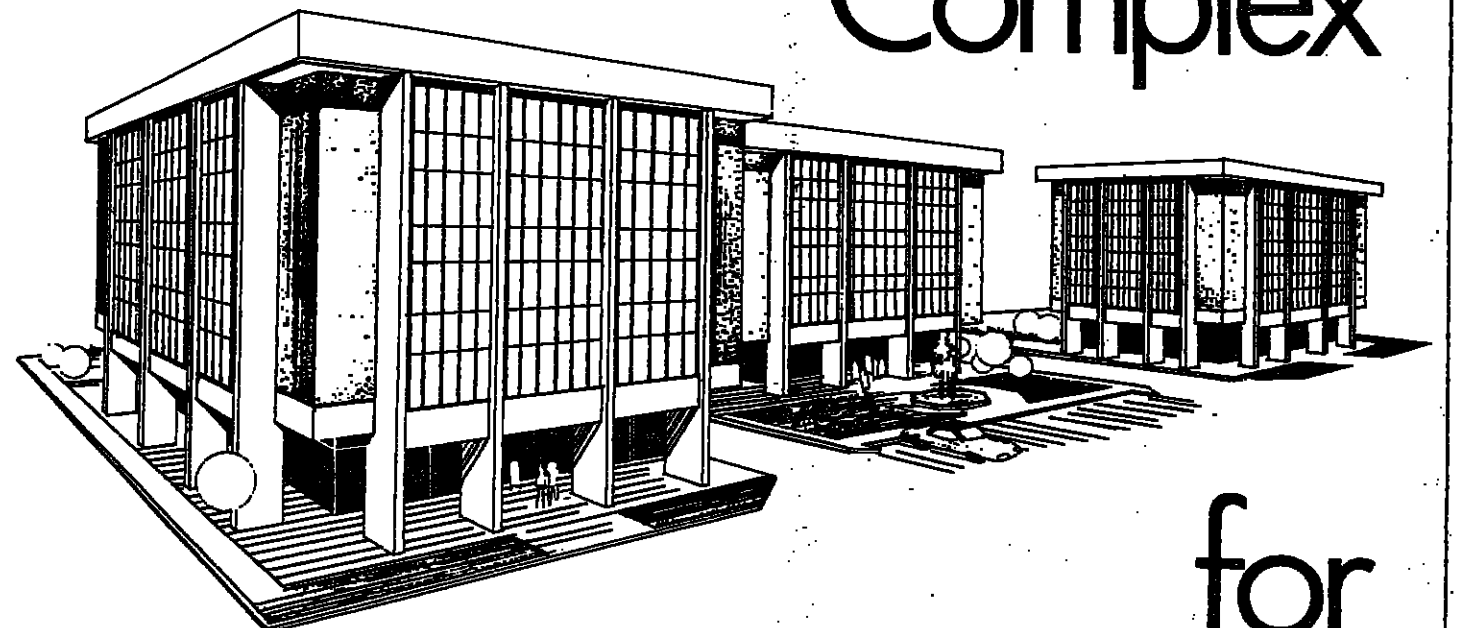


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# Industrial estates bolster economy

JEDDAH, July 11 (CNA) — While attention is being focused on the huge industrial complexes at Jubail and Yanbu, the Kingdom is making remarkable success in developing three smaller industrial parks, whose first-phase construction is scheduled to be completed in September.

Designed by the Chinese consulting firm of Sinotech, the three industrial estates — one each in Riyadh, Jeddah and Dammam — were part of a Saudi government program for promoting the Kingdom's industrial development under the Second Five-Year Plan ending last May.

To diversify the Kingdom's economic bases, the government, while devoting itself to such capital-intensive and technology-oriented ventures as petrochemical, oil-related and basic metal industries, has gone all out to encourage the private sector to play a major role in manufacturing industry.

In addition to offering industrialists soft loans, tax holidays, and government preference in purchasing, the Ministry of Industry and Electricity set out at the beginning of the second plan to implement the industrial parks project to create another incentive to attract private investors.

The government's idea, says Sinotech Vice President Huang Shih-chieh, is to develop proper land into ideal sites for industrial use, and to allow investors to set up factories and plants while paying nominal rents. The rent costs only SR8 a year.

According to Sinotech's design, the total area of the three parks amounts to 4,600 hectares, but only a quarter of the land comes under the first-phase development. After the completion of the phase, the Riyadh estate will have 495 hectares of developed land, and the Jeddah and Dammam estates 312 hectares and 288 hectares respectively.

It came as no surprise for Sinotech to be selected out of a field of seven internationally renowned firms as the consulting engineer for the development of the industrial parks. The Republic of China, which boasts of one of the most successful economies in the development world, owes much of its success to the imaginative development of scores of industrial estates.

A contract was signed by MOIE and Sinotech in August 1976 for engineering consulting services, including preliminary study and planning, master layout, detailed design, specifications, cost estimates and construction supervision.

As the Chinese firm got down to make a thorough study of the Kingdom's needs, Huang says, it found itself faced with some difficulties in collecting all the information needed.

To solve the problem, the firm took a short cut by borrowing the development experience of the Republic of China as a basis for the projection of the Kingdom's development.

Based on the projection, Sinotech worked out a plan for the three parks, which pays special attention to an projected rapid growth of imports-substituting industries, especially those producing food and beverages, wood and wooden products, textiles, rubber and plastic products, metal products and machinery and prefabricated components.

As it turns out, the plan is a complete success. For example, despite the fact that the first-phase development will not be completed until September, all the 114 lots in the Riyadh estate covered by the phase have been occupied, and nearly 90 factories either have already begun production or are under construction.

## Port to fix loading fees for animals

DAMMAM, July 11 (SPA) — Loading and unloading fees for animals have been fixed and will go into effect beginning in October, the Saudi Ports Authority reported.

The Ports Authority has announced that longshoremen will charge half a riyal for each sheep or goat and SR2 for cows and camels.

The container terminal was part of the Saudi Port Authority's encouragement of more efficient handling through containerization. In 1978, some 10 million tons of goods coming through Jeddah, as opposed to 1977's 8.4 million, there was a 13 per cent increase in proportion of imports moved by container.

The SR339.2 million flour and feed mill was built by the Swiss company Buhler, as a turnkey project, for the Grain Silos and Flour Mills Organization. Related civil works were carried out by Dyckerhoff and Widmann of Munich. It comprises four flour milling units, each with a capacity of 270 tons a day.

Jeddah Islamic Port announced that an increase of more than a quarter tonnage was handled last August over the same period in 1978. In that month, the figure grew by 26.37 per cent to 1,934,965 tons discharged and 719,367 tons loaded.

## WEATHER

The weather will remain hot during the day and moderate at night in most areas. Low cumulus clouds will gather in the southwestern and western highlands bringing possible scattered thunderstorms.

Winds will be north-easterly to north-westerly and moderate. They may become active, especially inland, causing sand haze.

Seas will be calm to moderate.

Friday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	43	25
Jeddah	39	28
Riyadh	42	27
Dhahran	42	28
Medina	40	25
Taif	34	22
Jizan	37	29
Qassim	40	23
Hail	37	18
Jubail	40	28
Abha	28	16
Baha	27	14

ted until September, all the 114 lots in the Riyadh estate covered by the phase have been occupied, and nearly 90 factories either have already begun production or are under construction.

the BES Engineering Corp. which is doing construction in the Riyadh park.

Moreover, several factories are already under construction in the area coming under the second phase. Nothing has been decided concerning when work of the phase will begin or who is to carry it out, but the owners of those factories have come to BES over and over again, demanding that work begin immediately.

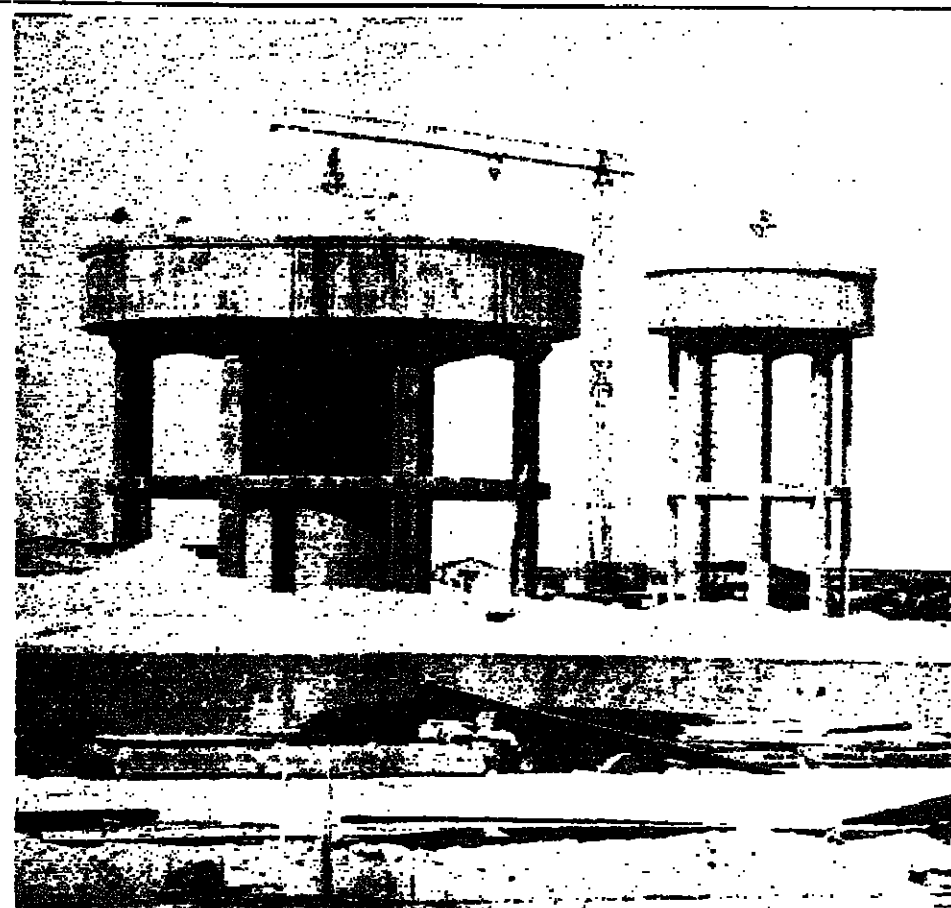
This bears evidence that the incentives offered by the Saudi government are working well, and a dynamic private sector has emerged as an important part of the Kingdom's production force.

One interesting thing is that BES used some building materials manufactured by factories in the Riyadh estate in the process of building the industrial park.

A follower of the Saudi government's policy requiring contractors to use local products whenever possible, BES has bought SR8.4 million (\$ 2.6 million) worth of ACP, FRP, PVC pipe, lighting facilities and other materials from local manufacturers such as Amiantit, SAPCO, and Saudi Lighting for the building of the park. Part of the products was manufactured in the park itself.

The Chinese contractor which is credited with building more than 70 per cent of the Republic of China's industrial parks, expects the first-phase construction to be completed in August, about half a month ahead of schedule.

He pointed out that the building of industrial parks is like building a small city since it involves all kinds of construction work. In Riyadh, the work includes roads, drainage system, power and water distribution system, sewage system and sewage treatment installations, lighting system, building, landscaping and a hospital.



WATER: Elevated water tanks in the Riyadh Industrial Park.

the local market. With the growth of local industries, the problem dissolved, and work has been progressing smoothly ever since.

As a result of the current success, the Saudi government has become more confident in its industrial development policy.

Earlier this year, the government decided to set aside SR2 billion (\$ 600 million) for building new industrial parks in addition to completing the second phase of the three existing ones under the current five-year plan ending 1985.

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## Merchants complain of fraud

JEDDAH, July 11 — The Chamber of Commerce and Industry has received complaints from a number of Saudi Arabian merchants and importers about their being duped by some foreign companies and exporters.

Al-Jazirah said, quoting chamber officials, that foreign exporters use different ways in cheating their Saudi Arabian clients. In the first instance, some of them change the color, size or quality of the merchandise agreed upon, which brings down the prices and causes the importer to suffer losses, reports said.

In some cases, the stuff does not reach the Kingdom at all, although the importer makes payment to the bank and receives the shipping documents. On investigation, he learns to his dismay that the documents were spurious and, in fact, the goods were either not shipped at all or sent on imaginary steamers.

The paper quoted the chamber sources as saying that measures are being taken to deal

with the situation, but added that the importer will be called upon to bear some responsibility and keep on guard all the time, since exporters mastermind their fraudulent tactics with utmost precision.

The chamber advises the importers to ensure the moral and financial reputation of exporter before making any agreement with him. This can be done through the chamber of commerce of those countries or through their commercial attaches in the Kingdom. National banks may also help the importer through their correspondents in foreign countries.

The officials further suggest that agreements be made with an exporter on the basis of his potentialities, and no quantity be booked over and above his financial capability. The importers also must see that shipping documents must accompany a certificate of genuineness from a recognized international organization.

El-Ajou

Graphic Arts

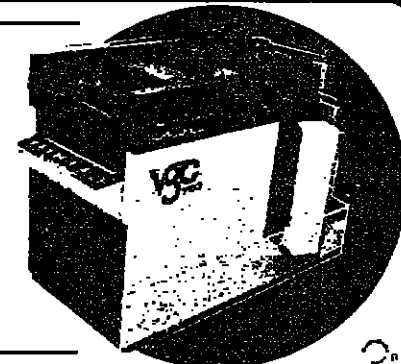
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Abu Dhabi	2,7	1815	954
Amman	6	0935	725
Baghdad	7	1330	998
Bombay	1,3,4,6,7	1540	154
Damascus	7	0935	733
Doha	4	1620	896
Doha	1	1835	950
Dubai	1,3,6	1920	956
Karachi	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	0135	162
Karachi	3	0455	786
Kuwait	2,4	1305	764
New York**	1,2,4,5,6,7	2359	025

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## Anderson visits West Bank

JERUSALEM, July 11 (Agencies) — U.S. independent presidential contender John Anderson has visited the occupied Arab West Bank and Jewish settlements in the area. After two days of almost non-stop meetings with Israeli leaders, congressman Anderson flew by helicopter Thursday to three points in the troubled area occupied by the Israelis in the 1967 Middle East war.

One of the visits was to the Israeli settlers at Maale Adumin, some 12 km east of Jerusalem where a big industrial zone and residential quarters are in the advanced stages of construction. The other points include the region near Kalkilya, an Arab town on the 1967 border only a short distance from the Israeli town of Kfar Saba.

Israel at this point is only 15 km wide and his hosts presumably wish to give Anderson a close-up view of their defense problems, including why they demand retention of security control in the West Bank under any autonomy plan for the 1.2 million residents in the West Bank and Gaza.

Anderson delighted the Israelis Wednesday night when he suggested at a dinner party that the U.S. make the supply of arms to Arab countries conditional on their cooperation in achieving a Middle East peace.

The Israelis were also happy to hear him rebuke the European Economic Community (EEC) for recently suggesting that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) become a partner in the Middle East peace process.

He again condemned the PLO saying it could not become a partner until it "renounced its activists and unqualifiedly recognizes Israel."

Earlier in the U.S. presidential hopeful visited an Israeli air base in northern Sinai.

Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem told Reuters that he had been approached by aides of Anderson, but told them that he would not meet the American visitor during his tour of the West Bank.

"I decline to meet him because he is ignorant of the Palestinian rights and supports Israeli policies of settlement and annexation," he said.

## Egyptian police raid strongholds of drug peddlers

CAIRO, July 11 (R) — Police arrested 35 drug peddlers, seized large quantities of hashish and opium and an arsenal of illegal weapons after smashing one of Cairo's narcotics strongholds, a government spokesman said. The spokesman said it had taken police seven months to prepare for the raid on the Batnaya district after eight years of fruitless efforts to enter the area.

## Ruined Iraq-Turkey pipeline expected in operation soon

ANKARA, July 11 (R) — The Iraq-Turkey oil pipeline, blown up by extremists in predominantly Kurdish southeastern area of Turkey three days ago, should be back in operation by the weekend, Turkish energy minister sources said Friday. They said the explosion and fire in a section of the pipeline near Silopi, near both the Iraqi and Syrian borders, caused damage worth more than \$100,000, some 40,000 tons of crude oil had been lost, they added.

About 35 million tons of crude flows through the pipeline, from Kirkuk in Iraq to the Mediterranean at Ceyhan in Turkey, every year, Turkish Energy Minister Esat



ON TOUR: U.S. presidential aspirant John Anderson, left, and Israeli President Yizak Navon confer during Anderson's tour of Jerusalem. The Anderson trip is described in the U.S. press as an attempt to improve the candidate's foreign policy background.

## 'Wanted' Shazli said captured, brought to Cairo

CAIRO, July 11 (Agencies) — Egyptian political and press sources were checking up today on rumors that former chief of staff, Saaduddin Shazli, leader of the dissident "Egyptian National Front," had been 'brought to Cairo' by Egyptian intelligence. Shazli has been a 'wanted man' here since 1977 when he publicly denounced President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and peace negotiations with Israel. Sadat sacked Shazli, in December 1973, after he had planned and led the crossing of the Suez Canal in the October war. He charged that Shazli had failed to carry out his orders to wipe out the 'pocket' Israeli infiltrating forces had set up on the West Bank of the Suez Canal Oct. 16.

Shazli, who has been living abroad as a political exile, announced, last March the formation of the Egyptian National Front and its aim to overthrow the Sadat regime.

The rumor of Shazli's 'capture' coincides with a security round up, begun at dawn last Saturday of persons charged with establishing two distinct political groups.

Gen. Shazli's policies follow closely those of the former Egyptian leader, in so far as he believes in pan-Arabism, non-alignment, maintaining a unified Arab front in the conflict with Israel and that any peace settlement must be negotiated and approved by all the parties involved, including the PLO.

Kiratioglu told reporters Thursday night that investigations had confirmed that the pipeline was sabotaged.

At the time of the explosion, unknown gunmen exchanged fire with a Turkish troops enforcing martial law in the region around Silopi, energy ministry sources added. Silopi is only two to three km. from both Syria and Iraq. It is in the heartland of the area inhabited by ethnic Kurds, seeking more autonomy.

The Turkish energy ministry and Turkish press reports made no mention of possible Kurdish involvement. It is official Turkish policy never to refer to Kurds.

## Unemployment in Israel rises to 4.5 per cent

TEL AVIV, July 11 (R) — Israel's unemployment rate rose to 4.5 per cent in the first five months of this year with 59,000 people out of work, the finance ministry said. It expected 72,000 people would be unemployed by the end of the year, or almost double the figure for 1979.

Ezra Sadan, the ministry's economic planning director told a news conference that the current recession would continue to deepen and include a drop in per capita consumption while bringing a significant improvement in the country's balance of payments.

Sadan expected a 3.8 per cent drop in private consumption this year, which could help temper the inflation rate of about 130 per cent annually.

He said the government would take strong monetary measures to round out its previous anti-inflationary step, including a tight money policy.

He declined to go into details but the Bank of Israel has been demanding a cut in government export subsidies.

## Sadat calls on U.S. to take urgent steps against Soviets

CAIRO, July 11 (Agencies) — President Anwar Sadat was quoted here Thursday as criticizing the United States for failing to take "urgent" measures to counter Soviet threat to the Gulf area and elsewhere. In an interview with Japanese Television Sadat reaffirmed his determination to grant the United States military facilities to defend the strategic oil-rich Gulf area, or in case Washington wanted to undertake another attempt to free 53 American hostages held in Iran.

The interview was conducted in English Tuesday but the Arabic version was published in Cairo press Thursday. "I would give the United States all the facilities to reach the Gulf or to rescue the hostages because this is a human thing to us," Sadat was quoted as saying.

Sadat said he is making his offer to the United States despite the fact that the Gulf countries have broke off relations with Egypt after it signed a peace treaty with Israel last year. But we know better than them that it was the United States and not the Soviet Union which would defend the Gulf," Sadat added. "The threat comes from the Soviet Union," he pointed out.

The interview coincided with the arrival here Thursday of 12 F-4E warplanes for joint exercises with Egyptian Air Force pilots. The exercises are scheduled to continue for three months. When I addressed the American senate three years ago, I urged them to get rid of the Vietnam complex because they suffered too much from this complex which enabled Moscow to infiltrate Asia and the Middle East and establish a belt around us," Sadat said.

He cited the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the "chaos" in Iran, the Soviet defense treaties with South Yemen and Ethiopia and the massive Soviet arms build up in Libya. "I have been always urging them (the Americans) to get rid of this complex and adopt new ideas to consolidate their friends and democracy all over the world," Sadat said. "But let me tell you this ... I suffered a strong disappointment. But it seems that they have lately, especially after Afghanistan, realized the danger resulting from their relaxation. But I am sorry to say they are not taking the urgent steps they ought to take to deter the Soviet Union," Sadat said.

When asked what would happen if U.S. President Jimmy Carter lost next November's election, Sadat said: "The man is certainly a dear friend and a man with principles but it is up to the American people to decide for themselves and choose a president. Whoever the next man is, we would deal with him. "I believe that Carter has gained enough experience from the past four years which were full of difficult and delicate world problems but it is, as I said, up to the American people," Sadat said.

## TWA admits error in Israeli tourist ad

Washington Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 11 — The President of TWA, C.E. Meyer, Jr., admitted that the airline had erred in its advertisements and brochures which invited tourists to Israel. The ads, decorated with a beautiful, large photo of the Dome of the Rock, one of Islam's most holy shrines in Jerusalem, implied that the Dome of the Rock was part of Israel.

Last May, Dr. M.T. Mehdi, President of the American-Arab Relations Committee, launched a strong protest with Meyer concerning the ads. In his letter of protest, Dr. Mehdi said that the United States, United Nations, the Arab and Islamic worlds have not recognized Islam's holy shrines as part of Israel, and he wondered why TWA had not placed a photo of a street in Tel Aviv to attract tourists to Israel. He called upon TWA president to apologize to the Arabs and Muslims for the misrepresentation and to withdraw the ads.

In his reply to Dr. Mehdi, Meyer offered "to change the brochure as soon as possible", adding that TWA never intended to offend any Arab or Muslim people. "It has been our privilege to serve these people for many years, and it is our earnest hope that we will continue to earn their friendship and patronage," Meyer said.

During his recent trip to the Middle East, Dr. Mehdi discussed the TWA ad with "Israel Boycott Office" director in Abu Dhabi, UAE, and with Sulaiman Al-Hmoud, minister of communication who is responsible for the Israel Boycott Office in Kuwait.

## Strauss, Kollek criticize EEC declaration on M.E.

MUNICH, West Germany, July 11 (R) — Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek, touring West Germany to seek political support for Israel, had an hour-long meeting with West German conservative opposition leader Franz Josef Strauss in Munich Thursday. Strauss, who returned from Israel and Egypt last week, reported to Kollek on his talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, the Bavarian leader's office said in a statement.

The statement said the men discussed "whether there was any sense in the latest EEC resolution on the Middle East ques-

tion." The resolution calls for self-determination for the Palestinian people and urges that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) be associated with future peace negotiations.

Strauss believes the Common Market declaration is unnecessary and unhelpful and he opposes talking to the PLO until it recognizes Israel's right to exist in secure borders. The Bavarian leader, running for chancellor next October, and the mayor said they agreed on all major points and both criticized the Israeli settlements policy on the West Bank to differing extents, the statement added.

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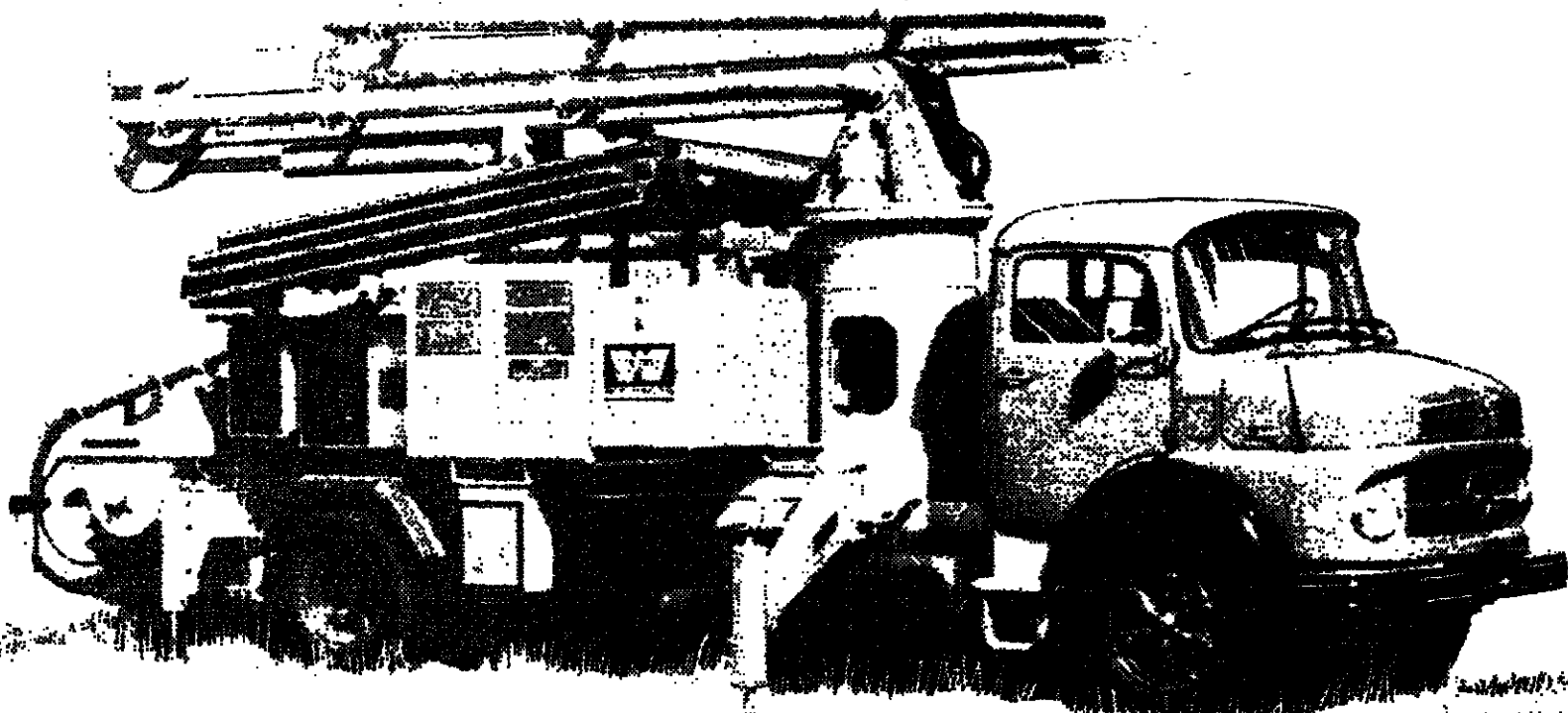
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## 2 Arizona immigrants under arrest

TUCSON, Arizona July 11 (R) — Two of the illegal immigrants rescued in the Arizona desert after 13 companions had died in the blazing heat have been charged with smuggling the party across the Mexican border.

A prosecutor told U.S. Magistrate Raymond Terlezzi at the arraignment hearing Thursday that they might possibly face manslaughter charges later.

The accused were Elias Nunez Quadao from El Salvador, and Mateo Preciado Navarro, from Mexico. The magistrate set bail for the two at \$50,000 each. If convicted of smuggling, they could each be sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Nine women and a 13-year-old boy, all from El Salvador, were among those who died in the desert last weekend after wandering about for hours without water and with the temperature hovering on 41 degrees centigrade. Fourteen were rescued by police and U.S. border patrolmen.

The prosecution complaints were based on statements by two survivors Nunez Quadao was alleged to have made the travel arrangements and Preciado Navarro was described as a Mexican intermediary.

Police say one of the people who died in the desert was the chief arranger of the journey across the U.S.-Mexican border. A second Mexican is still being sought. U.S. authorities said the other survivors, who are being held in a local jail, have hired lawyers and some were expected to ask for political asylum in the United States. They were said to have come from high class areas of El Salvador and to have tried to escape the violence between left and right-wing groups in their country.

## Leftist is likely victor in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 11 (AP) — Bolivia's leftist presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo appeared assured of victory Thursday after the candidate who came in second announced he was dropping out of the race.

"To block Dr. Siles Zuazo ... from assuming control of the government would be against the democratic procedures of the country, and against the people who want a stable, constitutional government," former Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro said Wednesday in announcing he would not oppose Siles Zuazo when congress meets Aug. 4 to choose the new president.

With more than 90 per cent of election votes tallied, Siles Zuazo leads Paz Estenssoro 497,903 to 263,112. But since Siles Zuazo did not capture a majority of the popular vote, the election, under Bolivian law, must be decided by congress.



FREE: Michel Maury-Larbiere, 60, vice president of the French National Employers' Federation, was freed this week after 11 days in the hands of kidnappers. Police performing a routine house-to-house search in Thionville, a village in southwestern France, found him in the custody of a female guard. The woman was arrested. No ransom was paid.

## Reagan's party calls for buildup of U.S. arsenal

DETROIT, Michigan July 11 (R) — The Republican Party, preparing for its presidential nominating convention here next week, has called for a huge U.S. arms buildup to counter what party leaders see as the growing advantage of Soviet forces.

The platform document will be submitted to the convention at which the party is expected to name former California Governor Ronald Reagan as its presidential choice. It calls for more aircraft carriers, submarines and amphibious ships, the development of a new strategic bomber, more fighters for the air force, navy and marines, a new anti-ballistic missile system and a mobile intercontinental ballistic missile launching plan which would be less vulnerable to Soviet attack.

The platform document, drafted in a week-long session of party committee meetings here, made no mention of the cost of these new arms or how they will be paid for. But Senator John Tower of Texas, chairman of the platform committee, in answer to press questions, said that if a Republican administration were elected, the money would be found by pruning wasteful government spending.

The document also called for a buildup of nuclear arms in Western Europe in consultation with U.S. allies, establishment of a permanent U.S. fleet in the Indian Ocean and a small-scale force in the Gulf to protect oil supply lines.

The platform document, which laid down party policy on defense and foreign affairs, sailed through a gathering Thursday.

## Rain soaks Europe, sun scorches U.S.

LONDON, July 11 (Agencies) — Mid-summer snow in the Alps, strawberries rotting in fields and hoteliers anxiously wringing their hands in Western Europe — it has been one of the wettest and most dismal summers for years.

And in the United States, heat and drought are ruining peaches and watermelons in Oklahoma and tomatoes in Arkansas. Chickens have died by the millions in Arkansas, and in North Dakota, failed crops, shriveled pasture and decimated livestock herds may cost the state as much as \$1.2 billion.

Europe's rain and cold has brought gloom to farming and tourism with a Swiss Farmers Union spokesman commenting, "If it pours down another two weeks like this, the catastrophe will be complete."

An official at Rome's meteorological institute offered an equally pessimistic outlook: "This is the worst summer we have had in decades and there is no end in sight." The rain threatens havoc for West Germany's grain harvest, has put haymaking way behind in Scotland and soured Dutch strawberries.

Depressing weather statistics abound across the continent. The French Alps had as much rain and snow in two days as in all of last month while Lake Geneva rose 15 centimeters after heavy downfalls.

The Swiss newspaper *Journal De Geneve* even blamed the British, reporting "because of the British, it's rain again" as rain clouds swept from Britain to the Alps. But a British professor suggested the bad weather could be blamed on the recent eruption of Mount St. Helens volcano in the western U.S.

The Swiss Avalanche Research Institute in Davos reported three times as much snow in the Alps as normal and motorists in Austria had to use snow chains on their tires to get across the Arlberg Pass.

In Belgium, where it has rained constantly for 25 days trailer sites in the normally popular Ardennes region are sparsely populated. Hotel owners along the northern Italian Riviera report peak season occupancy down 20 per cent. Trade is also thinner in southern and western France.

Still the rain does not spell disaster for all. A London tourist board spokesman commented, "The one thing we don't sell is the water. A lot of people come here from Hong Kong and tell us they love the English rain."

The long, dry American heat spell has been a blessing for one group — winter wheat farmers in Kansas — the nation's largest wheat producer — Missouri and other midwest states. The 1980 winter wheat crop, planted last winter, is now almost completely harvested and may be the second largest on record.

But farmers acknowledged that young grain feed crops, which will be harvested this fall, may suffer without rain and cooler temperatures.



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امتلاك أي عدد  
من القطع في

أحياء المواطنين  
أينما كنت  
نحن على موعد معك  
قريباً  
لمعرفة مكان الضاحية وتحديد تاريخ  
الرفع في كافة مدن المملكة وخارجها لدى  
الجهة التي سوف يتم الإعلان عنها ..

مع الطيب تميمات  
سقااص

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| ١ - مساحة ١٢٠٠ متر بـ ٢٠٥٠٠ ريال | ٢ - مساحة ١٢٠٠ متر بـ ٢٥٠٠٠ ريال |
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| ١ - مساحة ١٢٠٠ متر بـ ٤١٠٠٠ ريال | ٢ - مساحة ١٢٠٠ متر بـ ٤٦٠٠٠ ريال |
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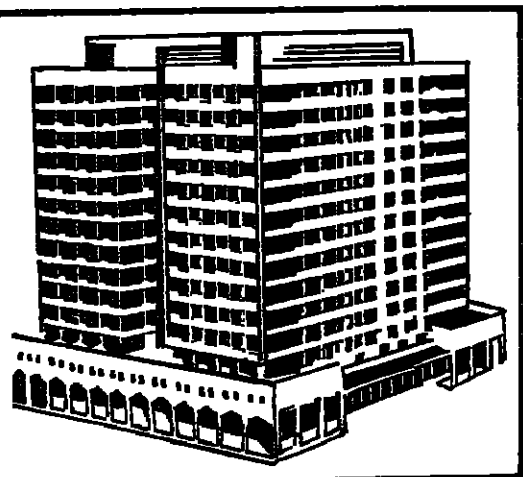
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مباشرة في أية جهة يتم الدفع فيها  
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## NEW SETBACK

Hopes that, even without a political settlement, the situation in Lebanon would continue to improve, received a severe setback in the last two days, as fighting broke out in several areas.

The combatants are both within the right wing or Christian side of the political divide. In a repeat of their 1978 performance in the Furn el Chibbak, Shiah and the Ain el Rummaneh areas, the militias of the Phalangist Party of Pierre Gemayel and the Liberal Party of Camille Chamoun are once more at war with each other. Last time round, the violence was ended only when the Lebanese army intervened.

There is a view that the internecine struggle within the Lebanese right serves in the end to strengthen the authority of the Lebanese state and extend its domain of control, as the inhabitants of the embattled areas demand the official army's presence to put an end to violence. Yet the scale of the present round of fighting is so large that any such ultimate long term advantage is offset by the devastation and suffering that have already been caused.

As usual in such circumstances, the immediate causes of the outbreak cannot be readily determined. On one view, the scale suggests that the struggle is for final dominance within the Christian camp: so that the fighting is seen as the result of the Phalangist onslaught to denude the Liberals of their bases in the right wing dominated areas.

A diametrically opposed view places responsibility on the Liberals, seeing the fighting as part of their attempt to abort the rumored accord between the Phalangists and the Syrians. Against this view is the well known military superiority of the Phalangists, which makes a Liberal initiation of hostility an irrational courting of disaster.

Whatever the cause, the outcome is certain in one respect. It will crown Phalangist dominance within the right wing enclave. Yet that dominance, by the same token, cannot be made to mean that that party alone will speak for the Maronites of Lebanon, as the Phalange have been seeking for a long time. Their experience with ex-President Franjeh has shown that the Christian polity in Lebanon has irreducible fraternal differences, and that no single party, however powerful, can speak for it as a whole. The present struggle against the Chamounists will show the same thing once more.

One of the saddest aspects of the affair is the inability of the Lebanese state to prevent such wide scale fighting or to put a quick end to it once it starts. This is to a great extent due to its conception of the Lebanese crisis as passive component in the more general imbroglio of the Middle East, so that its chosen policy has been to bank on developments on the international scene to bale the country out of its troubles. Yet the present round of fighting shows that this passivity is at least as dangerous as the opposite course — which is for that state to start to put its house in order with all the means it has at its disposal.

## FUTILE NEGOTIATIONS

While King Hussein of Jordan was addressing the Arab ministers in Amman that there will be no concessions on Arab rights, and that the Camp David formula and all that stemmed from it are null and void as far as the rest of the Arab world is concerned, news came from Tel Aviv, regarding Israeli government plans to build a new suburb to the north of the city.

The king's position and the Israeli plan illustrate the vast gulf dividing the two parties to the struggle over Palestine. To the Arabs, Israel's plans demonstrate the futility of attempting to negotiate a settlement with Begin. The present Israeli regime's enmity to peace, and its persistence in its expansionist, aggressive line, together with the compliance of the United States to Israel's designs, in pursuance of narrow electoral considerations, are now the real reason why no progress along a road to a genuine settlement is possible.

The magnitude of the proposed Jerusalem development makes it a dramatic example of the increasing tempo of Israeli colonization in the West Bank. It is to be built over 700 acres of expropriated Arab land, and is to house up to 200,000 Israelis. The Arab world cannot treat it as anything but a direct threat to the city of Jerusalem as it stands now. This is no longer a piece meal settling but a massive unity most; with Egypt pursuing its line in talking to the Israelis although everyone knows that no honorable outcome is possible.

Politically, the Arabs have been able to score important victories both in the United Nations and in Western Europe. Economically, the growing strength of the Arab world enables it to exert increasing pressure toward its just objectives. Yet both of these weapons have to be applied very carefully, for it is all too easy to overplay one's hand, and damage one's interests as well as those of the enemy by insufficient study of each move.



## Catastrophe in the American car industry

By Simon Winchester

DETROIT — America's renowned 'Motor City' is in trouble like never before. A disastrous slump in sales of new cars has knocked the stuffing out of the industry, and a thousand little-known supply firms are on the verge of bankruptcy. 'It's getting pretty scary out there,' said a senior official of the U.S. Treasury Department the other day.

Statistics cannot reflect the scale of the problem, in the main because they change so rapidly. A month ago analysts predicted sales would be down by a quarter on last year; a week ago someone else said they would be off 30 per cent. This week a General Motors executive simply said: 'We're not forecasting any more. There's no point. All we know is, it's bad.'

Philip Caldwell, the chairman of Ford, blames 'the sudden and severe shift to small car demand that began in 1979'.

He apportioned no blame to American car executives for their failure to predict this 'sudden and severe shift'. The only target for the industry's anger is the OPEC consortium, whose activities, Detroit leaders say, scared the American consumer away from the American car.

Whatever the precise reason for the shift, the effects are little short of catastrophic.

There are 300,000 car workers unemployed today. Nearly half a million more in ancillary industries have been laid off. Twelve of General Motors' 18 assembly plants are working on short time.

Chrysler expects to lose \$1.4 billion in 1980; Ford expects to lose hundreds of millions; General Motors figures are likely to be equally depressing. On average, the car makers are producing only 60 per cent of the cars they were making a year ago — and the prospect of those being sold is grim indeed.

Car dealers, characteristically the most gung-ho and optimistic of salesmen, are going broke. More than a thousand dealers have shut shop already this year, and a familiar sight on the outskirts of the American town is the great glass and brick monolith that once was a Chevrolet or Pontiac or Dodge dealer — empty, abandoned, with 'For Rent' stickers replacing the bunting.

Huge stocks of unsold cars are piling up in the makers' parking lots. Behind those dealers brave enough to stay in business, the latest estimate is that there are 1,560,000 cars waiting to be sold — 83 production days' worth. Selling them is a process that is going to tax the skills of the most accomplished of salesmen.

The most popular scheme for getting rid of cars — even fairly small cars whose petrol consumption is not too terribly high — is for the manufacturer to

offer a buyer money back once he's bought the car. 'One thousand dollar rebate,' the signs scream — adding that the money can be applied to your down payment if you plan to buy the car on credit, which most Americans do.

So it is entirely possible for a person to walk into a Ford dealership without a penny to his name and sign a deal on a new \$10,000 Lincoln Continental. The economic logic of such an arrangement may evade close analysis — but it moves the cars out of the parking lots, and that, both the makers and the dealers say, is all they really care about.

The slump does not mean that all cars are selling badly. Far from it. A massive tidal wave of cheap, petrol-sipping Japanese imports is engulfing the country. Two million Japanese imports have already made it here this year, and more are expected.

Their appeal is summed up in the comparison between a Toyota selling here for \$4,000 and going 53 miles on a gallon of petrol, and a Chevrolet costing \$7,500 and consuming one gallon every 20 miles.

It doesn't take much mathematical prowess to see

that a buyer could run two Toyotas and burn less fuel than one Chevy — and that demand for his car is going to keep the price up, depreciation down. It simply makes better sense to buy Japanese.

The industry and the unions want tough tariff barriers to keep the Japanese imports away — they already have a 27 per cent share of the American market, and import taxes are extraordinarily low. But the White House says it doesn't plan to tax the cars coming in, or limit imports. That would only harm US-Japanese relations, and it would not do the American industry much long-term good, either.

Instead, a task force headed by the Transportation Secretary, Neal Goldschmidt, is expected to recommend that the President take an axe to the forest of regulations that, Detroit says, have crippled the industry...

Clean air regulations, which mean Detroit cars have to be equipped with inefficient catalytic converters... safety regulations, which mean Detroit has had to retool more frequently and fit heavier metal

components to its cars... petrol consumption regulations, which Detroit battles to try to meet, but thinks will fail... All these may be swept away, or at least made less rigid.

And there may be tax incentives, both for makers to buy the tools needed to make smaller cars, and for buyers who decide to purchase American-made cars.

Analysts predict that Detroit should be out of the woods in three years or so. After years of making juggernauts that conveyed image more effectively than they conveyed people, Motor City seems convinced, at last, that 'small is beautiful'.

The new generation of 'X-cars' and 'world cars' will be released in 1983 and they, with new electronic fuel-saving devices and other sensible gadgets will restore Detroit, leaders of the industry predict.

In fact, they say, by 1990 the city and the plants it controls will make 15 million cars a year, nearly twice as many as they did last year. What tricks the Japanese have up their sleeves no one knows — and Detroit, in a sanguine mood despite its troubles, prefers not to imagine. (OFNS)

## Nuclear war 'uncontrollable'

By Ian Mather

LONDON —

Serious doubts about whether the super-powers could fight a nuclear war are voiced in the latest issue of Strategic Survey, published annually by the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies.

The institute says strategic thinking is moving away from the doctrine of massive retaliation toward the idea of a limited nuclear war using the smaller more accurate nuclear weapons now being produced.

But such a doctrine depends entirely on the ability of national commanders to know what is happening, and to give orders accordingly.

The institute concludes: 'It is unlikely that political and military leaders would receive sufficient information to enable them to exercise full control over events once a nuclear exchange had escalated beyond 50 to 100 nuclear detonations.'

The weak link comes in what is known as C3 — command, control and communications. These are very large, complex and diverse systems designed to enable the super-powers strategic forces of nuclear-armed missiles, submarines and aircraft to be ordered what to do.

Despite great technological advances on both sides in cables, land lines, communications satellites and radios the survivability of C3 is questionable, the institute says.

It also claims that the National Military Command Center in the Pentagon is not specifically protected against nuclear attack. An Alternative National Military Command Center near Fort Ritchie, Maryland, which could immediately assume control of U.S. forces, is underground but might not survive a direct hit.

As a last resort the U.S. ensures that some of a group of specially equipped Boeing 747s are permanently in the air, forming what is known as the National Emergency Airborne Command Post, and this is regarded as having a good chance of surviving the first nuclear onslaught.

But there are question marks over the airborne commander's means of communication. Though there are no less than 43 different communications systems provided, many of these would not survive the first nuclear onslaught.

The others are regarded as highly vulnerable. No less than 70 per cent of U.S. Military communications now involve the use of satellites, and the Soviet Union is developing 'hunter-killer' satellites, which can attack enemy satellites and destroy them.

Secondly, electronic and electrical components are vulnerable to nuclear effects, even when not attacked directly. For example, a one-megaton burst at an altitude of 200 miles in daylight hours would disrupt high frequency radio up to a distance of 1,500 miles.

Thirdly, electromagnetic pulses (EMPs), short, intense, electrical bursts generated near nuclear

detonations can disrupt electronic systems thousands of miles away.

Thus radio, the only means of communicating with submarines and aircraft could prove unusable.

Thus radio, the only means of communicating with submarines and aircraft could prove unusable. Like the United States, the Soviet Union has a very extensive network of C3 systems for its strategic forces.

However, since the 1950s the USSR has paid much greater attention than the United States to the protection of the national command authorities in the event of a nuclear war. Shelters have been built for about 110,000 members of the leadership, including party and government officials from national down to city level.

There are 75 underground command posts within the Moscow ring road system for senior government members and military top brass.

The Russians also operate specially-configured aircraft, some of which are always in the air, to act as emergency command posts. But they are thought to be inferior to those of the Americans.

Air Force Magazine, a well-informed US journal, estimates in its latest edition that 'the Soviets appear to be significantly ahead of the U.S. forces in deployed command control and communications capabilities.'

Soviet C3, while technologically less sophisticated than that of the US tends to be rugged and 'survivable', the magazine says. (OFNS)

## Saudi Arabian Press Review

The weekend newspapers mostly led with the arrival of Pakistani President Zia ul-Haq and his talks with King Khaled in Taif Wednesday and Thursday.

*Al Medina* and *Al Jazirah* led with coverage of a speech by Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan. While presiding over the Military Staff College's graduation ceremony, Prince Sultan said the Kingdom would never make an arms request that would be turned down. He reiterated that Zionist lobbyists would be defeated 'wherever they may be.'

The papers also played up Foreign Minister Saud al-Faisal's reassertion that the Kingdom is 'keenly anxious' to help the Palestinian cause. The Prince made the statement at the Arab Foreign Affairs and Economic Ministers conference in Amman.

*Okaz*'s front page carried a story on Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's attempts to convince U.S. President Jimmy Carter of the need for face-to-face negotiations with the PLO. It also ran a story on its front page about the opening of a hospital for the handicapped in Mecca. Governor of Mecca Prince Majed officially opened the facility Wednesday.

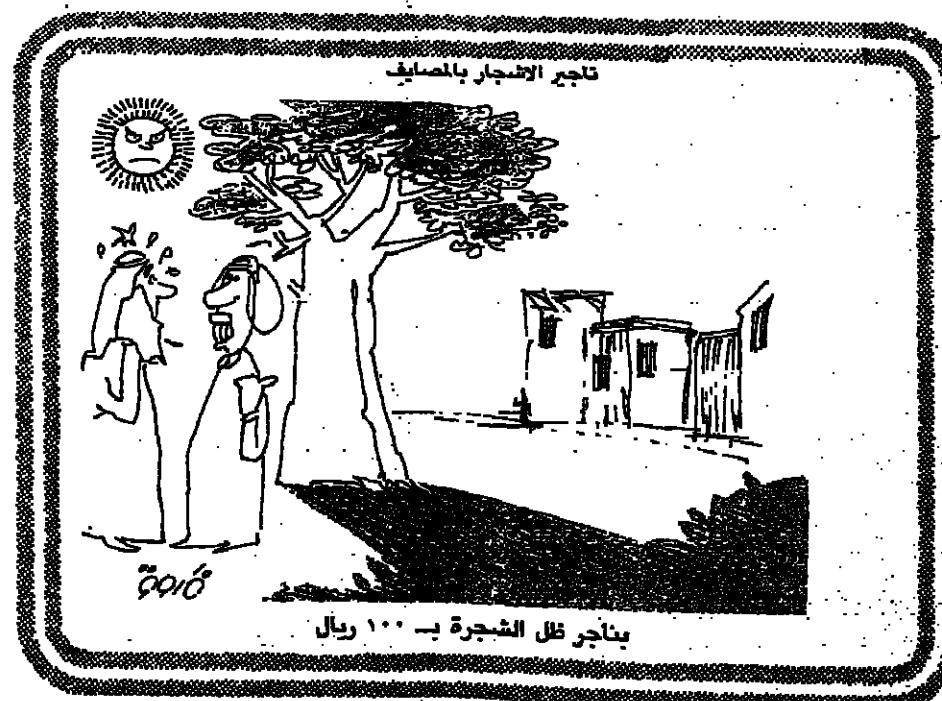
On *Al Medina*'s front page was a story about Lebanese Liberal Party leader Camille Chamoun's bid to have militiamen unconditionally lay down their arms. *Al Riyadh* highlighted the Arab ministers' decision to create an eight-man committee which will compose a unified Arab strategy against

Israel. Newspaper editorials generally commented on the recommendations of the Amman conference. They said its resolutions were in tune with Arab aspirations for mutual understanding, cooperation, coordination, solidarity and the need for joint action to meet the region's crucial interests. They urged the Arabs to be determined and forceful because that is the only way Israel can be repulsed and its aggressive tactics ended.

*Al Jazirah*'s editorial said the conference's concluding statement reflected the Arabs' 'collective resolve' to reject the Camp David accords. The paper said they are blocking a peaceful and just solution to Middle East peace. It described the conference's stance as 'positive.' *Al Jazirah* also said the conferees knew that the Camp David parties wanted to impose their plan on the Arabs because they wanted to 'liquidate the Palestinian cause.' It added that the delegates knew that Resolution 242 was not in harmony with legitimate Arab rights.

*Al Jazirah* praised the ministers' decision to form an eight-man committee on Israel. Their concluding statement and recommendations 'showed complete conformity with Arab aspirations for mutual understanding, cooperation, coordination, and solidarity for the sake of crucial and vital issues,' the paper said.

*Okaz* editorialized about Israel's plan to absorb Jerusalem. A Jewish presence there will only aggravate Middle East tensions, it said.



Well, if it's shade you need, I can rent you this shadow for 100 rials.

Okaz



## Volcano now scientific laboratory

By Larry Green

VANCOUVER, Wash. (LAT) — The thermonuclear-sized volcanic explosion last month at Mount St. Helens has given scientists an unprecedented opportunity for research.

If there is a relationship between California earthquakes and eruptions of mountains in the Cascades Range, Mount St. Helens could disclose it.

If delicate American military communications gear someday functions during a nuclear attack, the credit might belong to Mount St. Helens.

If farmers are able to increase production of food and fiber in their fields sometime in the future, part of the thanks could belong to Mount St. Helens. And vacuum cleaners, washing machines, detergents, dust-controlling substances, air and oil filters on cars, even automatic bank tellers might be improved in a few years because of Mount St. Helens. The volcano has given the physical, biological, medical and social sciences the chance to conduct unique investigations.

"It is very likely this will be the most studied event in this moment of time," James W. Kerr, director of technological hazards research for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, said. "We are here now and determined not to let technical data slip away from us."

"For us not to take advantage of this perishable data and these research opportunities would be a disservice to the public and to the academic community," Donald Senich, head of the National Science Foundation's "Problem Focus Research Division," said.

Scores of proposals for grants have reached the foundation's offices in Washington, D.C., as researchers from universities eagerly compete to work in the giant and unique laboratory created by the mountain's cataclysmic eruption on May 18 and smaller ones on May 25 and June 12. Joining them are scientists from government agencies and private companies.

Research already underway ranges from the obvious to the obscure and from the mundane to the imaginative. In some instances it could result in lives being saved — other investigations may result in better government responses to emergencies. Other work under way could help residents of the Northwest cope with repeated eruptions of Cascade volcanoes.

The U.S. Geological Survey hopes that the reawakened Mount St. Helens will offer clues to the frequent seismic activity along the Pacific coastline, particularly California earthquakes. Geologists will also try to determine



**YES, IT'S REAL:** The Gimsel family adopted this lion cub three years ago to represent the Bavarian coat of arms, since they live near Munich, Germany. The family gets along well with the dangerous animal, but maybe that's because no one tries to tell "Simba" what to do. When the lion wants to rest on the coffee table, he gets little argument.

the long-term hazards the Cascade volcanoes pose to populated areas in the Northwest, including such major cities as Seattle and Portland and communities to the east of the mountains. The winds that would carry ash from eruptions generally blow from West to East.

"I think whenever a new phenomenon comes along in which there is great interest, in which money pours in and scientists pour in, inevitably you find out new things," H. William Menard, director of the geological survey, said. "By putting more resources into (the study of Mount St. Helens and the Cascade

ades), we'll be able to study the other volcanoes more and answer questions (such as) are there periods when a number of volcanoes are erupting simultaneously?"

One of the more unusual — and among the most secret — projects related to the volcano involves sensitive military communications. Although the volcanic explosion released no radioactivity, it resembles a nuclear blast both in terms of explosive power and the ash clouds it sent into the atmosphere. Similar clouds of dust created by nuclear blasts are known to interfere with certain types of communications.



(AP Wirephoto)

**THREATENING:** Mount St. Helens, which has been active for more than three months, continues to provide clues for scientists studying a variety of projects. A number of government agencies and scientific foundations are exploring theories ranging from the effect of volcanic dust on communications, to future volcanic activity in the Cascade Range.

Starts with crescent moon

## Ramadan a special time for Muslims

By Mahmud Abdullah

Seven years ago, during the month of Ramadan in New York city, I accepted Islam. The occasion was very special. It held a dual meaning for me, because I had made my commitment to Islam and it was Ramadan, the month of fasting for Muslims.

"The month of Ramadan in which was revealed the Quran, a guidance for mankind, and clear proofs of the guidance, and the criterion (of right and wrong) ... (2:185 Quran).

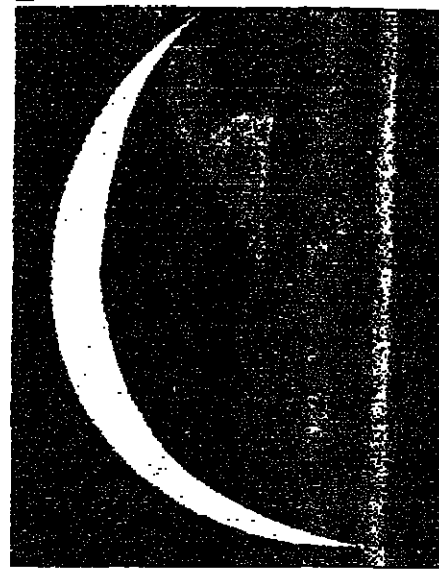
Last summer was my first Ramadan in Mecca, and it was a very spiritual experience for me. To be totally immersed in the Ramadan activities of this holy city can bring one to a degree of spiritual ecstasy. I had observed all my previous Ramadans in New York. I'm sure every Muslim thinks of being able to observe Ramadan in Mecca.

The Islamic lunar month of Ramadan is of chief importance to Muslims all over the world. It is not only a month of both fasting and worship but also of festivity and celebration. It is observed throughout the Muslim world with the same method of practice and appreciation. Ramadan is the ninth month in the lunar calendar of Islam. Muslims begin to prepare for Ramadan the month before, the Islamic month of Shaban.

The merchants of Mecca prepare for Ramadan months in advance by placing orders for the special materials used during Ramadan. People fill the market places trying to purchase the traditional goods for Ramadan. They buy the soups, sweets, nuts, dried fruits, corn, tea, coffee, sugar and rice ahead of time, since prices often increase during Ramadan. The Islamic month consists of 29 to 30 days.

Ramadan does not begin until the new moon is visible. Eyes turn to the sky as if magnetized on the 29th of Shaban. Muslims watch from outdoors, from hills and minarets, seeking the slender thread of the crescent moon. Islamic law requires that the new moon be perceptible to two persons.

Muslims eagerly await news of the sighting.



Crescent moon

ing, listening to radio and television. Women are anxious to know whether they must prepare the Suhur meal, a meal taken by Muslims before the dawn prayer during the month of Ramadan. Courts are open, and judges await the witnesses of the new moon.

Islamic law requires that a single witness of the crescent moon go at once to the Judge Qadi and report the sighting. The witness will be questioned by experts as to the exact place and nature of his sighting of the moon. After the examination of the two witnesses, and certification of a valid new moon by the judge, the information is forwarded to the Minister of Justice, who in turn sends the message to the royal palace, indicating that the king is observing Islamic law, which does not differentiate between ruler and religious leader.

The official announcement of the sighting comes from the royal palace. The moment it is known that the new moon has been sighted, soldiers who have been waiting in different parts of the city at their cannons, fire them. This custom dates back to Ottoman times. The cannon is fired several times to welcome Ramadan and to wake people for the Suhur meal

and again to inform people to stop eating. At sunset of each day the cannon will be fired to break the fast, and at the end of Ramadan it will be fired in farewell to Ramadan and to salute the new month of Shawwal. With the good news of the arrival of Ramadan, hearts are gladdened and the sudden bustle of activity turns night into day.

Upon hearing the first cannon shots, children run through the streets expressing their happiness for the arrival of Ramadan. Masses of Muslims rush to the mosques for the traditional supererogatory prayers (Tarawih) of Ramadan. When Ramadan is announced the Tarawih prayer is performed daily, mostly in congregation or at home. This prayer is special for Ramadan. It consists of twenty rakats and is performed after the Isha (night) prayer.

After the Asr prayer (about 4 p.m.), life returns to the city streets. Restaurants begin preparations for the fast-breaking meal. Vegetable stands, supermarkets and butcher shops open. The city returns to its full activity right after all have broken their fast. The usual daily traffic jams start at night, when the residents of the city go to the suq to shop until 2-3 a.m. In contrast to the restraint of daily activities, night life is filled with varied social activities. At night people may go to the market, visit family and friends or just window shop.

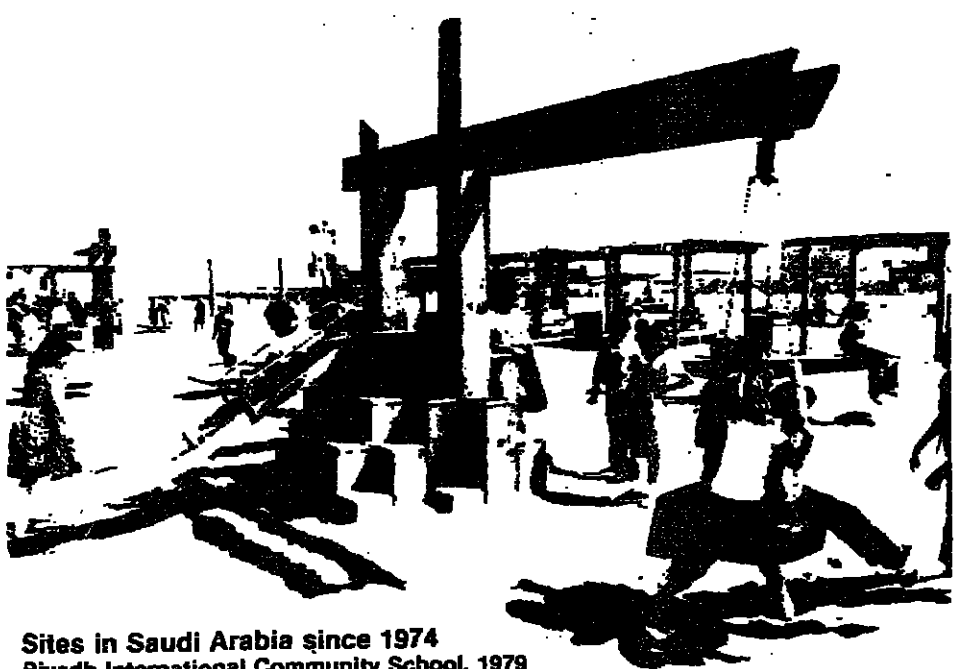
As Eid Al Fitr (the feast of the fast breaking) approaches, the suqs are full of new goods in preparation for the giving of gifts. Every Muslim expects to follow the tradition which urges him to invite other Muslims to break the fast in his home. It is not uncommon to spend almost every day of Ramadan breaking the fast with relatives and friends, visiting them or extending the hospitality of your home.

The traditional Muslim sense of hospitality is intensified during Ramadan by planned and spontaneous gatherings. A guest in Mecca at Fitr (fast-breaking) time does not hesitate to knock on someone's door; he is heartily welcomed and fed. Non-Meccans are expected to come and pray at the Holy mosque.

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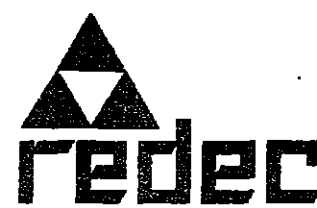
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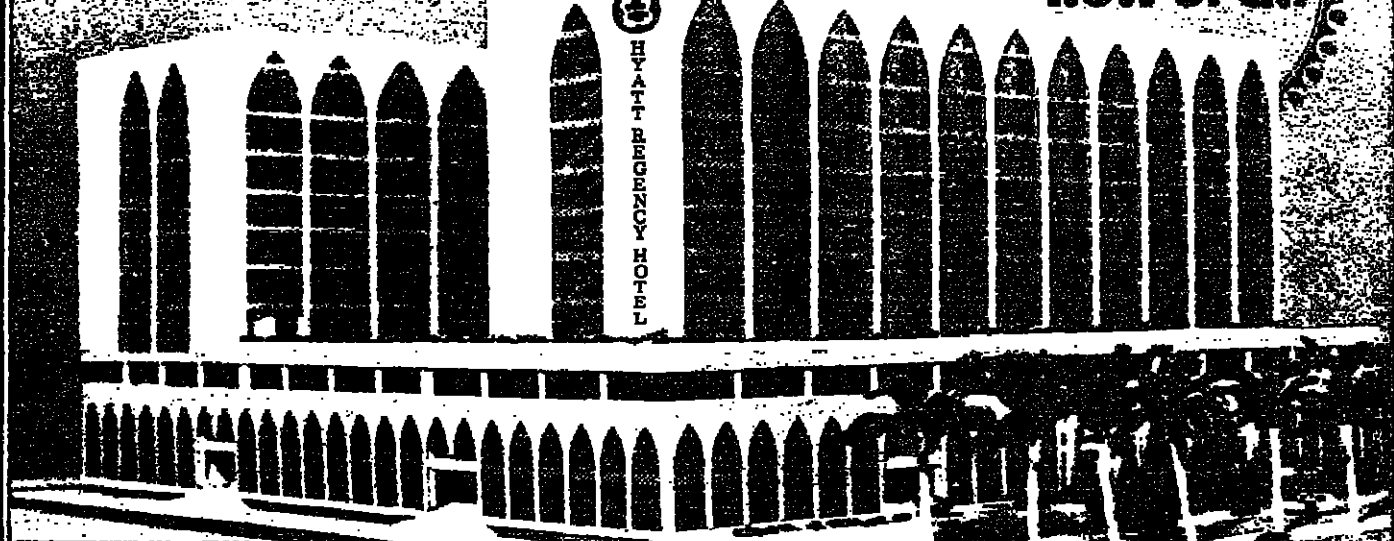
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## Up to 70 styles

## Arabic calligraphy shows many variations

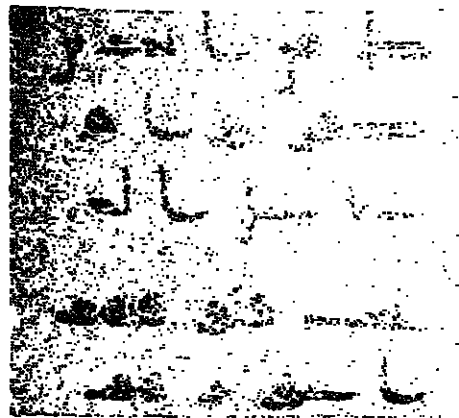
By Joseph Elmaleh

JEDDAH — The styles of Arabic calligraphy are diverse and numerous. Usually they are divided into two main groups: angular and cursive. The first group is a relatively square script written in straight lines and the second is a rounded script written in curved lines.

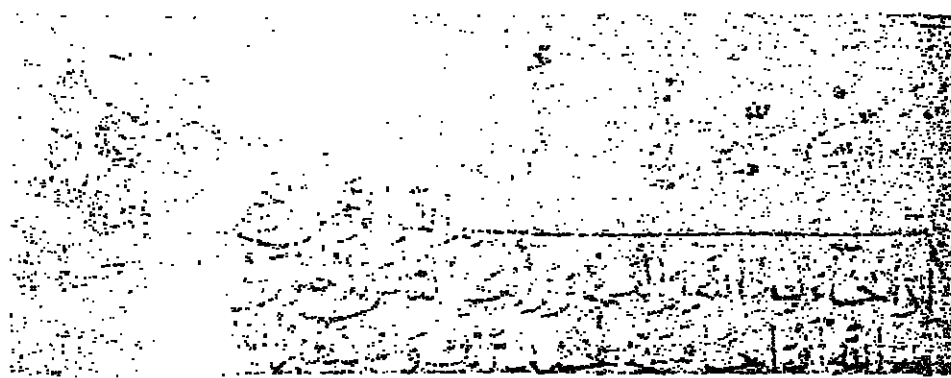
Variations were derived from these two groups to produce 70 styles of Arabic calligraphy. Every style had its own school and sometimes its own pen. It was the early copying of the Kuran in Medina, Saudi Arabia and Kufah, Iraq that spawned the development of the vast variety of Arabic script. As the art grew, three great styles became standards: Kufic, Naskh and Thuluth.

**Kufic Script**  
In early times the Kufic script, which belongs to the angular family, was rendered in black or dark brown ink with small red dots used to indicate the diacritical marks. The term Kufic means the script of Kufah city, where the style originated.

Kufah was the capital of the Islamic Caliphate at the end of the reign of Caliph Ali



KUFIC: The style dates back to the 7th century, when Kufah was the capital of the Islamic Caliphate. Kufic script was used in copying the early Quran.



NASKH: Thinner and more curved than the Kufic script, which it followed by several hundred years, Naskh has remained one of the most popular styles since its introduction in the 11th century. It was the basis for modern letters which developed out of the Naskh style.

(656-661) the fourth Rashidian Caliph. Traditionally credited with the invention of the Kufic script, some original copies of the Caliph's own writing still exist.

The Kufic script began as the formal script of the vellum Kuran. It was primarily based on geometric and vegetable decorations in addition to plaited shapes. It became not only the most majestic of all scripts but the most celestially beautiful.

Thick, compressed, and angular, it was from the beginning intended for decoration. It has remained throughout Arab and Islamic history as the primary mode of decoration.

Kufic lettering can be divided into four types: old Kufic, which was common for writing the Holy Kuran and memorial events; floral Kufic, where the decorative completely cover the surface area; plaited Kufic, which is based on the long characters to make decorations (sometimes called Andalusian Kufic); and the square Kufic, based on the straight lines. The Kufic script in general is a dignified script with an aesthetic sense.

**Naskh Script**  
Naskh and the remaining Arabic script belong to the cursive family. Naskh is thinner and more curved than the Kufic script. In

early times it was used for standard handwriting and still is today, with the modern letters made on the basis of this style.

Naskh has remained perhaps the most popular script in the Arab world. Introduced for the standard copying of the Holy Kuran in the 11th century the script has been in use since then. The proportional relationship between the letters gave rise to other scripts.

**Thuluth Script**  
The Thuluth script is a round Arabic script, taller and more sinuous than Naskh. The spacing of the lines and words is carefully considered, and special treatment is given to initial letters. The Thuluth script is characterized by its powerful expression. It came to be adopted for many of the large copies of the Holy Kuran from the 13th century. It is used at present in art paintings, book titles and mosque engravings.

There are numerous styles of script which became popular, and some that declined in popularity. The main styles that gained popular expression in the Arab world were: Naskh, cancellation, Thuluth, one-third style, Muhaqqaq, certain, Raiban, sweet basil, Tawqi, confirmation and Ruqa patch.

## From Mahdist state

## History of Sudan outlined by author

*The History of The Sudan. P.M. Holt and M.W. Daly. Wiedenfeld and Nicolson, London. Third edition, 1979. £4.95. 250 pp.*

By F. W. Rawding

JEDDAH — P.M. Holt is professor of the history of the near and Middle East at the School of Oriental and African Studies, London, and M.W. Daly is a research scholar at SOAS, having graduated from McGill University in Canada.

This authoritative work, the best available short conspectus of the subject, outlines the many faceted story of the evolution of the Sudan from the coming of Islam to the present day.

The introduction defines the limits of the land and describes its physical characteristics. Sudan has a rich variety of peoples, the Arabized tribes of the north and the intricate southern groups of Christians and pagans. Ancient trade routes and market centers are identified.

The book opens with the situation in the Sudan in the Middle Ages. The conquest of Egypt by the Arabs between 639 and 641 brought to the Nubian border a new power. Frontier raiding from both sides took place until Nubia and the rest of the southern regions were absorbed. Written records of the evolution of the Sudan are very rare and thus the historical picture until relatively recent times is somewhat obscure. There are a few travelers' accounts in the 16th and 17th centuries, but reliable documentation begins only with the explorers Bruce (1772) and Burckhardt (1813) whose reports are of the greatest importance.

The inauguration of the Turco-Egyptian regime under Muhammad Ali, in 1820, and the annexation of the Sudan provinces, was a by-product of his struggle with the Mamelukes, many of whom had fled into Dongola. This interesting campaign and the period of settlement which followed are described in detail.

The era of Khedive Ismail, 1863-79, marked the culmination of Turco-Egyptian power in the Sudan. The impact of European and especially of British colonialism upon Egypt and the Sudan is traced and explained. One of the most important aspects of this was the unremitting campaign against slavery.

In June, 1881, Muhammad Ahmad Ibn Abdullah sent letters informing mankind that he was the expected Mahdi. He is viewed from the perspective of his times either as a national hero and founder of independence or as a religious reformer in the pattern of Muhammad ibn Abdul Wahhab of Arabia. From an originally defensive posture, the Mahdi began to take the initiative and led his

forces in a Jihad into Kordofan.

His successes coincided with tribal risings against the over stretched Egyptian forces and large areas of the Sudan became self governing. Gordon, who had resigned as governor general in 1881, was recommissioned into that appointment by the Khedive and given conflicting orders; to restore good government and to evacuate Egyptians from the Sudan. The shilly-shallying of the British government, which led eventually to Gordon's defeat and death in 1885, is well described.

The capture of Khartoum consolidated the Mahdi's control of most of what had consti-

the second governor-general, considerable advances were made in education and administration and the Gezira irrigation scheme was started for the large scale growing of crops and cotton.

The Egyptian revolution against the British in 1919 and independence in 1922 led to strengthening of the British grip on Sudan. This produced a reaction and action from the Sudanese for their own independence.

In 1924 the British removed Egyptian troops and civilians and began a system of indirect rule through settled and nomadic sheikhs. This system, unfortunately, was

## 4: THE MAHDIST STATE



CHANGING HISTORY: The 19th century Mahdist state that developed into modern Sudan is shown at left. After a long period of political instability, the country has now achieved a relatively stable government.

tuted Egyptian occupied territory in the Sudan but he died in June 1885 before a proper succession could be organized. His death brought the tensions and divisions in the revolutionary movement out into the open.

The reign of his successor, Khalifa Abdallahi, 1885-1898, was beset with difficulties but he pursued the Jihad into Ethiopia, the western territories and Egypt itself. Disensions, plagues, famines and maladministration by subordinates weakened the Khalifa. The advance of British and Egyptian forces under Lord Kitchener to recapture Dongola was the first phase of the reconquest of the Sudan which was completed at Omdurman in September 1898.

The overthrow of the Mahdist state resulted in the Anglo-Egyptian condominium which lasted until 1955. In practice, the condominium was never an exercise in joint rule and became increasingly a bone of contention between Britain and Egypt. Under Wingate, sed differences between the northern and

southern regions leading to some of the Sudan's recent demographic problems.

The mid twenties were times of prosperity and in 1926, the Gezira irrigation scheme was completed. A tribute to the skill and vision of the British officials who carried it out, the scheme was a remarkable experiment in cooperative agriculture and it became the pattern of subsequent agricultural development.

This had the general support of the British because the Congress Leaders were seen to be moderate men. In 1943, the Ash party, founded by Azhari, became the genuine political party. Its program envisaged a link with Egypt. In 1945, another party, the Umma, was founded by Mahdi's son, Abdul Rahman, to organize complete independence.

The British responded by creating a central advisory council and provincial councils to assist the governor-general and provincial governors. But these had no real political power.

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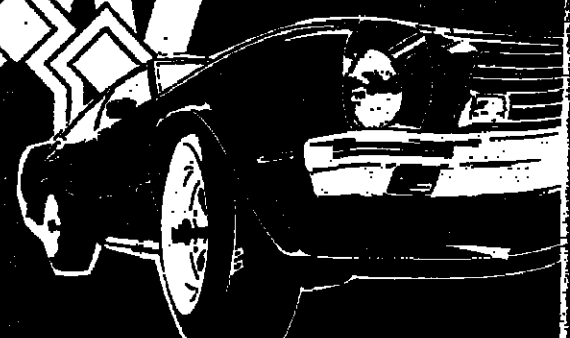
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مكتبة الملك فيصل



# IOC tackles Olympic problems in Moscow

MOSCOW, July 11 (R) — The Olympic world has begun 10 days of controversial talk and ceremony before international sportsmen get the chance to switch the spotlight on the Moscow games from politics to athletics.

Lord Killanin, Irish president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), after lying here, appealed for attention to be concentrated on sport, rather than political troubles which have erupted since the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan. IOC board members must report to their full membership next week on the state of the Olympic Movement, and its prospects of survival after the American-led boycott of the Moscow games, which means that only about 40 of the 140 eligible countries will compete.

Observers here see little prospect that President Carter and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, leaders of the boycott movement, will respect Lord Killanin's call for a political truce.

The advance parties of games teams are already installed in the new Olympic Village here to prepare for the start of competition on July 20. But IOC leaders still have to wrestle with political problems and almost certainly will continue to be criticized by opponents in Western countries.

Lord Killanin, whose eight troubled years as IOC president end when the Olympic flame is extinguished on August 3, told an airport press conference: "We're here for sporting events and not politics, and I ask you all to concentrate your attention on sport." He added: "Moscow was awarded the Olympic Games in recognition of its big contribution to international sport, not for any political reason."

IOC officials expect about 75 of the 88 IOC members to come to Moscow for the crucial business session next week. This would be a high turnout in view of the intention of some members like France's Count Jean de Beaumont to stay away as a political protest.

On Monday, Olympic protocol permits the

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, or his representative, to speak at the formal opening of the IOC session. President Carter sent Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to the similar ceremony before the Lake Placid Winter Olympics in February and IOC members said his militantly political speech was the key factor in strengthening IOC resolve to carry on with the Moscow games.

The Soviet president also has the right to formally open the Olympics on July 19. But Moscow sources question whether he will do so, partly because many Western teams which have decided to compete will boycott the opening ceremony, keeping athletes out of the parade, and appearing without their national flags.

Lord Killanin arrived as the Olympic flame was being carried across the Ukrainian wheat fields, and as teams in the Olympic Village relaxed in warm sunshine for the first time in a week.

The meetings of the IOC commissions and world sports federations could have long-range effects on the future of the games and international sporting scene. The meetings began with the IOC medical commission, headed by Belgian member Prince Alexandre de Merode, reviewing dope-testing plans for the games. The Belgian aristocrat and his British adviser Professor Arnold Beckett, have said they are confident that facilities in Moscow permit accurate testing, and will ensure a fair games.

But there is resentment over the growing number of athletes who have been found guilty of using the banned body-building drugs, anabolic steroids. And there was an outcry over the International Amateur Athletic Federation's decision earlier this year to lift long suspensions on five East European women athletes, making them eligible to compete in Moscow. The IOC press commission also meets with hopes of sorting out problems which have left many journalists in various countries without promised visas to report on the games.

## Both back from injuries

## Hope, Mattioli fight today

LONDON, July 11 (R) — Any Hollywood scriptwriters searching for a new sports blockbuster should consider a screen version of the world light middleweight title fight between champion Maurice Hope of Britain and Australian-born Italian Rocky Mattioli at Wembley Saturday.

Hope relieved Mattioli of the World Boxing Council (WBC) title in eight rounds in San Remo, Italy last March but only after the Italian had his right arm broken in the first round. The champion then looked set for a long reign when he impressively stopped American Mike Baker in seven rounds in his first defense.

But after that starring role his career hung in the balance when it was discovered he had a displaced retina in his right eye. Both fighters have had to endure lengthy spells in hospital for operations. Hope underwent laser beam surgery on his damaged eye. Now a crack of gold awaits the winner of Saturday's showdown in the form of a \$2,300,000 pay check for defending the crown against WBC welterweight champion Roberto Duran of Panama.

Not surprisingly, Hope's guest of honor at the fight will be surgeon David McLeod, who has convinced the champion his eye is now

stronger than ever.

Mattioli also suffered an agonizing eight months and bears a nine-inch scar on his right forearm as a constant reminder of his first meeting with Hope. "Hope broke two bones with a tremendous punch that forced my fist against my elbow into my chest," he said. "When I was knocked down later in the first round the bones were pushed right through the skin. It was a very delicate operation but I am sure I have become a better boxer since that first fight."

Mattioli has had six comeback fights, winning five by knockouts and stopping his last opponent. He has warned Hope not to expect any favors in the ring. "I am sorry that he has suffered but I cannot afford to show hope any pity," Mattioli said. "Boxing is a tough sport but I certainly will not be making his eye a special target. I will fight in my usual style."

Hope is equally determined to prove that his San Remo victory was not due to Mattioli's injury alone, as some critics have suggested. "I have heard those remarks and they hurt," he said. "I am going to keep my title. Mattioli has no excuses this time and when I batter him to defeat I will prove to the world that Maurice Hope is a great champion."



TROUBLE: Tour de France favorite Bernard Hinault, worried about his injured knee, here rolls alongside the car carrying the race doctor. The Frenchman finally was forced to quit the tour, just after he had taken the top spot.

## Martin takes Tour stage; Hinault out

BAGNERES DE LUCHON, France, July 11 (R) — Raymond Martin of France won Thursday's 13th stage of the Tour de France, a punishing 198 kms. haul over five high Pyrenean passes, finishing on his own more than three minutes ahead of the field.

But well-placed behind him was Dutchman Joop Zoetemelk who kept the overall lead he assumed Thursday morning at the withdrawal of reigning champion Bernard Hinault of France. For Martin, competing in his seventh tour, it was a remarkable first stage victory.

He broke clear of the pack at the half-way mark and stretched his lead over the next two snow-dappled and bitterly cold mountain passes until he had a full five-minute advantage at the final Peyresourde pass. Then Sweden's Sven-Ake Nilsson launched an attack from behind and limited the damage at the line to just over three minutes.

Martin commented after his win: "This is the best day of my life."

Other riders had a less happy time as they toiled up the narrow switchback roads, struggling on a wet surface, battered by hailstorms and gasping for breath in the thin air at up to 2,000 meters above sea level. World road racing champion Jan Ras of the Netherlands, who won two stages of this year's tour, was once of several to abandon.

**Leading Overall Standings:**  
1. Joop Zoetemelk, Netherlands, 64:20:14  
2. Hennie Juijper, Netherlands, 64:21:24  
3. Raymond Martin, France, 64:24:51  
4. Johan de Muynck, Belgium, 64:27:07  
5. Pierre Bazzo, France, 64:27:24  
6. Jan Rene Bernaudeau, France, 64:28:11  
7. Henk Lubberding, Netherlands, 64:29:13  
8. Joaquim Agostinho, Portugal, 64:29:58  
9. Christian Seznec, France, 64:30:06  
10. Sven-Ake Nilsson, Sweden, 64:30:07  
11. Ronny Claes, Belgium, 64:30:16  
12. Graham Jones, Britain, 64:32:07  
13. Pascal Simon, France, 64:34:23  
14. Claude Criquielion, Belgium, 64:37:59  
15. Regis Ovion, France, 64:38:44  
16. Ludo Peeters, Belgium, 64:39:19  
17. Jostein Wilmann, Norway, 64:39:46  
18. Johan Van De Velde, Netherlands, 64:39:59  
19. Robert Alban, France, 64:40:29  
20. Rudy Pevenage, Belgium, 64:44:45.

## 2 women race to early lead in U.S. Open

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, July 11 (AP) — Amy Alcott and Barbara Moyness fired identical scores of 1-under par 70 to share the first day lead in the U.S. Women's Open golf championship.

The annual U.S. Open, a \$140,000, 72-hole event, is to continue through Sunday on the par-71 6,220-yard Richland Country Club course here. Alcott, 24, of Santa Monica, California, bogeyed No. 16 and made a birdie putt on the final hole to preserve her under score.

Earlier, Moyness, 27, of San Diego, carded a 3-under par 55 through the 15th hole, but bogeyed two consecutive holes on the back nine before holing out with a par four on No. 18. That gave the co-leaders at two-stroke advantage over a group of seven players who turned in 18-hole scores of 72. The group included: Donna Caponi-Young, Marlene Floyd, Lori Garbacz and Martha Hensen.

Although cloudy skies and a stiff southerly breeze abated temperatures somewhat, Moyness admitted she wilted under Thursday's hot and humid playing conditions. "I was fortunate to tee off early," she said. "I ran out of gas on the last four or five holes. I think my score indicates that."

This is the fourth open start for Moyness but the first time she has survived the cut. She's 34th on this year's Ladies Professional Golf Association money list with slightly more than \$24,000 in earnings going into this week's play.

One of the pre-tournament favorites, Nancy Lopez-Melton, raised eyebrows a bit when she turned in a triple bogey on the 9th hole. But she managed to regain her composure and finish four strokes behind the leaders with a 36-38, 74. "I played well today, except for that one hole," she said.

## W. Indies in front at 3rd cricket test

MANCHESTER, England, July 11 (R) — A total of 13 wickets fell for 188 runs in a dramatic opening day to the third cricket test between England and the West Indies at Old Trafford here.

The West Indies put England in to bat and bowled them out for 150, but the touring team was made to struggle by a spirited England fight back late in the day. When bad light ended play an hour early, the West Indies were 38 for three, of which Viv Richards had scored an unbeaten 32 in masterly fashion.

Once again it was the West Indian fast bowlers who did the damage, although some of the England batsmen contributed to their downfall with poor strokes on what was essentially a good batting pitch. Brian Rose saved England from a complete rout by making 70 on his first appearance in a home test and shared a fourth wicket partnership of 91 with Mike Gatting, who made 33.

But after that boost came an astonishing collapse in which England lost their last seven wickets for 24, with Andy Roberts, Joel Garner and Malcolm Marshall each finishing with three wickets.

## Mets shut out Pirates

NEW YORK, July 11 (A.P.) — Pat Zachry tossed a three-hitter and Lee Mazzilli hit his sixth home run in 10 games to lead the New York Mets to a 2-0 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

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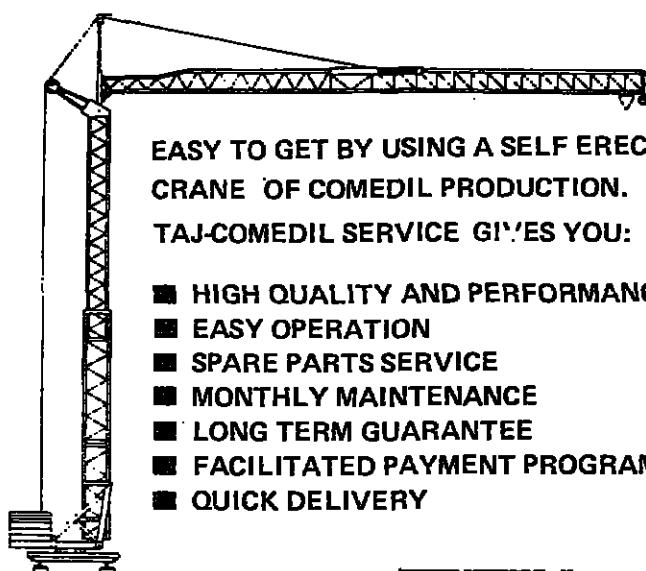
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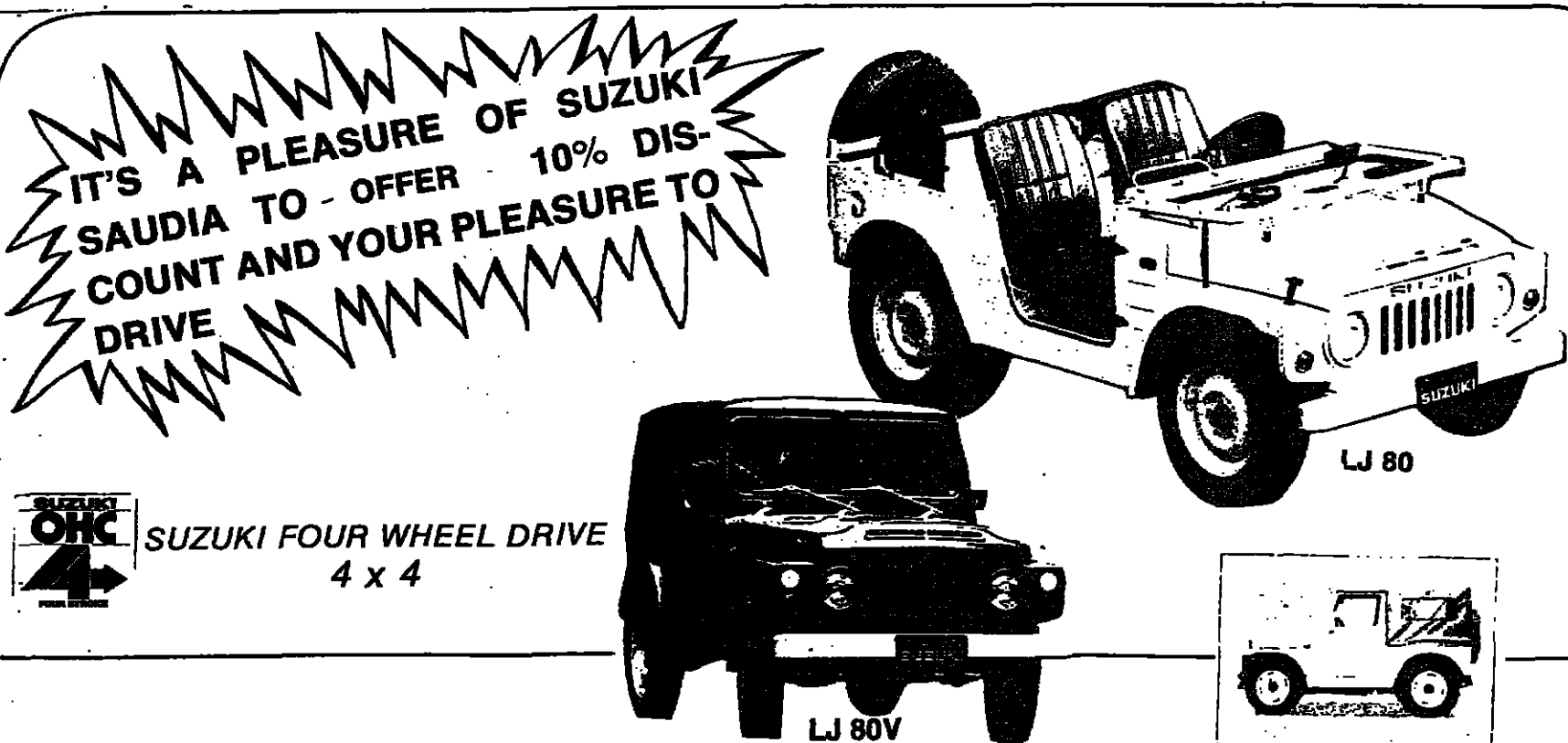
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## Oil prices hikes predicted by UAE after glut ends

TOKYO July 11 (AP) — Oil prices should remain stable until early winter, the Oil Minister of the United Arab Emirates, Mana Saeed Al Otaiba, said Friday.

But the current oil glut will be used up by mid-winter, and gradual oil price hikes will continue until at least 1982, when an oil shortage will probably develop, Otaiba predicted.

The UAE oil minister came to Japan to attend the memorial service for the late Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira on Wednesday. He stayed over to sign a joint venture agreement between the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company and the Japan Oil Development Company for the joint development of three oil fields in the UAE.

Otaiba said a similar joint venture is expected for the production of liquefied natural gas. The UAE produces 1.8 million barrels a day, and is a steady oil supplier to Japan. Otaiba is considered a moderate among the OPEC oil ministers in pricing and political policy.

"The temporary oil glut we are seeing now will soon start to disappear," Otaiba said. "The oil conservation measures in the oil-consuming countries are starting to take effect now, but only a limited amount of conservation is possible in the oil-using countries. Conservation is possible, but not overnight. So by 1982, we think there will be a shortage of oil."

Otaiba said he is encouraged by non-governmental talks between members of the Palestine Liberation Organization and a delegation of Japanese citizens, which began

last year. "I would hope that our friends in Europe and America would follow suit and have a face-to-face dialogue with the PLO. Otherwise we cannot really say we are civilized people. If our dialogue is through propaganda in the media, or with guns, then we cannot really say we are civilized, whether we are Arabs or Europeans or Americans," he said.

Differences will exist between the Western nations and the Arab nations, he said, but added that political differences are normal and the UAE will not "blackmail" its customers by threatening an oil cutoff for political reasons.

"We have lived with the (Middle East) problems for the last 30 years, and we are looking for a just and comprehensive settlement. But 30 years of effort have been wasted, and a lot of people have been killed, when we should have been concentrating on economic development," he said.

## U.S. refiners cut gas prices

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP) — Several major U.S. gasoline refiners, faced with high inventories and an 8 per cent drop in gasoline use from last year's levels, have cut wholesale prices by as much as 3 cents a gallon in the past several days, according to industry sources and company reports.

But two of the nation's largest gasoline sellers, Atlantic Richfield Co. (Arco) and Texaco Inc., have announced 1 to 2 cents-a-gallon wholesale price increases.

Gulf Oil Corp. cut wholesale prices 2 to 3 cents a gallon Tuesday. The move was "an adjustment to general marketing conditions that prevail. Supply has increased as demand has decreased," Gulf said.

But Arco explained its penny-a-gallon price increase last week was seeking to "regain some of our unrecovered costs due to the slackening demand for gasoline." Reliable industry sources said Sun Co. Inc. has reduced prices 1 to 2 cents a gallon in the east, southwest and midwest, and Standard Oil Company (Ohio) has cut prices 2 cents a gallon at BP stations in the east.

U.S. gasoline demand has dropped largely as a result of conservation sparked by price hikes. A round of price increases by several Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries members last month was expected to add 1 to 2 cents a gallon to U.S. gasoline prices.

Additionally, the progressive lifting of price controls from U.S. crude oil is adding about 1 cent a gallon each month to the price of gasoline. But industry analysts say the pace of overseas crude oil price hikes appears to have slackened as a deepening recession in the United States and other industrial nations has cut into petroleum demand.

## West better prepared for oil price rises, OECD says

PARIS, July 11 (AP) — The latest oil price shocks are likely to cause less damage to the industrialized West than the 1973-1974 oil crisis, but the recession-bound United States and the rest of the West will continue to suffer inflation and unemployment for some time, the West's economic planners reported Thursday.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) gave this mixed assessment in its semi-annual economic survey of its 24 member nations, and said it was valid only if no substantial new oil price increases occur between now and the end of 1981.

Sylvia Ostry, head of the OECD's Economic and Statistics Department, said there were several reasons why the economic braintrust thinks the effects of the second oil shock will be less severe than in 1973-74.

— Policies of OECD member governments are more synchronized than seven years ago.

— Wage behavior is "much more moderate." Saving has declined to unprecedented levels and consumer spending has sustained activity levels.

— Industry has reacted differently: companies have not held off investing as happened after 1973 balance sheets are sounder.

Investment in energy-efficient capital equipment should provide some support to activity.

The 130 per cent hike in the price of oil since the end of 1978 has increased the OECD's net oil import bill by the equivalent of 2 per cent of gross national product (GNP).

It has also increased prices by several percentage points and will most probably mean that the OECD area's GNP at the end of this year will be about 5 percentage points below what it otherwise would have been, OECD officials said.

In contrast to the OECD forecast six months ago, the OECD said the decline will affect not only the U.S. but the major European economies and a number of the smaller members.

Helping to counterbalance the weak demand in OECD nations will be the rise in exports to oil-producing countries. Over the next 12 months these should rise at what the OECD considers the "maximum feasible" rate of about 20 per cent. Exports to the non-oil developing countries are not expected to decline.

These factors are likely to result in an output in the industrialized nations in the first half of 1981 that may be practically unchanged from its level in the same period this year, the report said.

## Arab shippers refuse to pay Lloyds 'war risk' charges on Gulf tankers

KUWAIT, July 11 (R) — An oil tanker firm owned by eight Arab states will refuse to pay Lloyds of London a new "war risk" premium on ships using the Gulf, the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) said Thursday.

This is in line with a plan by Gulf countries to take their business away from Lloyds and other international insurers and set up their own insurance syndicate. Angered by Lloyds' announcement of the new premium last September, the Gulf countries agreed in February to form the syndicate.

An OPEC spokesman said Thursday the Arab Maritime Petroleum Transport Company agreed at a special meeting in Kuwait Wednesday that it would not pay the premium. OPEC ministers meeting in Algiers last month had recommended the move.

The company was set up in 1973 and is owned by eight OPEC members, Algeria, Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, the syndicate will begin operating in January and will be based in Iraq. It will consist of 32 insurance firms from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman.

Lloyds imposed the "war risk" premium at a time of mounting tension in the Gulf following the Iranian revolution, but it said later the move did not mean it considered the Gulf a war zone.

**Two new oilfields found in North Sea**

LONDON, July 11 (AFP) — Two new oil fields have been discovered in the North Sea. One of the finds was made by a group headed by British Petroleum (BP) and including the West German firm Deminor, the U.S. firm Chevron and the British chemical giant Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI).

The other find was by a group headed by U.S. Continental Oil, and including Dutch DSM, and the U.S. firms Gulf and Sunlite, as well as Consolidated Goldfields.

## \$85.9b says IMF report

## West has record deficits

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP) — The United States, Great Britain, Japan and other industrial countries registered record trade deficits last year, while the surpluses of the oil-exporting countries soared to new highs, a study released Thursday by the International Monetary Fund says.

Mainly because of increased oil prices, the industrial countries spent \$85.9 billion more for what they bought abroad than they received for what they sold. The 10 major oil exporters — Saudi Arabia and Iran were the most important — registered a surplus of \$98.1 billion, while poor countries had a record trade deficit of \$73.6 billion.

The IMF's annual direction of trade yearbook said that of the 19 major industrial countries, the United States had the biggest deficit for 1979 of \$37.1 billion, followed by Britain with \$11.9, Japan with 7.5, Spain with 7.2 and France with 6.3.

West Germany had the biggest surplus of \$12.2 billion. The only others in the industrial group with surpluses were Canada with 1.4 billion, Australia with 400 million and New Zealand with 100 million.

Preliminary figures showed the trend toward bigger deficits growing last winter. In just the first three months of 1980, the 19 industrial countries showed a deficit of \$40.4 billion, nearly three times as high as their \$14 billion deficit for the first quarter of 1979.

The United States' deficit in the first quarter of 1980 was over \$12 billion, according to the IMF, compared with 7.2 billion in the first quarter of 1979. In the same period, Japan went from a comparatively small deficit of \$125 to a huge \$5.5 billion.

The annual report noted that the deficit of the poor countries without oil has been increasing steadily from 17.5 billion in 1973 to 73.6 in 1979. Meanwhile, the oil exporters' surplus has also been climbing steadily, from 19.2 billion in 1973 to 98.1 in 1979.

Industrial countries showed greater deficits not only because of their increased imports, but because of sagging exports as well, the report says. Their exports to the oil producers dropped from \$77.5 billion in 1978 to 75.3 billion in 1979.

The industrial countries also showed some sign of losing their advantage in trade with the poorer countries. In 1979 the industrial countries increased their exports to the poorer from \$157.7 billion in 1978 to 194.1 billion in 1979. But they increased their imports at a faster rate, from \$136.7 billion to 177.

The poor countries remained in deficit in Asia, Europe, the Middle East and the Western hemisphere. Africa, however, showed an improvement: It had an overall surplus in 1979 of \$3.7 billion.

## U.S. industrial index sinks 4.1%

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP) — Industrial production in the United States declined in April to a level 1.5 per cent below that of a year ago, while it rose sharply in Italy and Japan, the U.S. Department of Commerce said Thursday.

The index of industrial production in the major foreign countries stood at 127.8 in April or 5.5 per cent above the level of a year ago, it said.

The April figures mark the first time in five years that the foreign output index has exceeded that for the United States, the department said.

After a 2 per cent drop in April, U.S. industrial production fell further in May by an estimated 2.1 per cent, reflecting widespread production declines in all major sectors, the department said.

## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Department of Water and Sewerage	Supply of a bulldozer on track	3-1400/1401	400	Aug. 2
Eastern Province Ministry of Defense and Aviation	Supply of school meals for the students of primary, intermediate and secondary schools	6-400/401	100	July 29
Directorate General of Civil Defense	Construction of a civil defense center in Al-Namas	1	500	July 14
" " "	Construction of a civil defense center in Dhahran Al-Janoob	2	500	July 16
" " "	Construction of a civil defense center in Unabj	3	500	July 19
" " "	Construction of a civil defense center in Qaryat	4	500	July 21

### Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 5:00 P.M. Wednesday	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.83	8.83
Belgian Franc (1,000)	120.00	—	—
Canadian Dollar	2.90	—	—
Deutsche Mark (100)	192.00	191.37	191.35
Dutch Guilder (100)	175.00	—	174.70
—	—	4.55	4.35
Egyptian Pound	—	90.30	90.00
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	82.30	82.55
French Franc (100)	82.00	—	—
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	81.00	—
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	42.95
Iranian Rial (100)	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar	—	—	—
Italian Lira (10,000)	40.00	40.27	40.25
Japanese Yen (1,000)	15.20	—	15.30
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.45	11.41
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.50	12.45
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	98.05	97.95
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	91.00	91.15
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	33.70
Philippine Peso (100)	—	—	45.25
Pound Sterling	7.89	7.96	7.93
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	91.45	91.45
Singapore Dollar	—	—	1.58
Spanish Peso (1,000)	—	50.00	48.70
Swiss Lira (100)	209.00	209.50	209.45
Syrian Lira (100)	—	77.55	85.45
Turkish Lira (1,000)	—	45.00	—
U.S. Dollar	3.32	3.34	—
Yemeni Rial (100)	—	—	72.95
Gold kg.	—	72,800.00	—
10 Tolas bar	—	8,500.00	—
Silver kg.	—	—	—

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at London		Exchange Rates for the ECU	
<b>July 10</b>		<b>The European Community (EC) Commission reported the following exchange rates for the ECU based on Friday prices for a basket of Community currencies set at the official Brussels fixing</b>	
USA	2.3750-2.3760	Bel/Lux Com	40.2920
Canada	2.7220-2.7230	Deutsche Mark	2.51429
Switzerland	4.3790-3.7850	Dutch Guilder	2.74378
W. Germany	1.4120-1.4130	Pound Sterling	0.059042
France	8.8500-8.8575	Irish Punt	7.7626
Netherlands	4.5140-4.5190	French Franc	5.53846
Belgian C.	66.16-66.23	Italian Lira	1193.85
Belgian F.	67.40-66.50	Spanish Peseta	0.020001
Sweden	8.7725-8.7825	Swiss Franc	1.48649
Denmark	12.7950-12.8050	Swiss Franc	2.30498
Italy	11.2500-11.2550	Spanish Peseta	105.137
Italy	1.968.00-1.968.00	Swedish Krona	5.95255
Spain	167.85-167.15	Norwegian Krone	9.94460
Finland	11.1100-11.1150	Canadian Dollar	1.58809
Austria	25.21-25.37	Portuguese Escudo	70.2094
Japan	515.20-515.50	Austrian Schilling	17.8433
Ireland	1.1005-1.1020	Finnish Markka	5.20654
		Japanese Yen	341.76
		Greek Drachma	62.1829

Unifroyal	3%	3%	Central	67.00	67.00
United Brands	13%	13%	Central Norseman	12.00	12.00
US Gypsum	36	35%	CMP	3.10	3.00
US Indust.	8%	8%	Coles	1.95	1.95
US Steel	20%	21	Comelco	5.70	5.80
US Tobacco	33%	33%	Cons. Gold	(NT)	7.70

Utd Technologies	44%	44	CRA	530	(NT)
Valero Enr.	23%	23	GRF	75	(NT)
Wachovia Corp.	19%	14	Cudgen	5.30	(NT)
Walter	44	44	Dunlop	0.67	0.66
Warner-Comm.	44	13%	Edger Struct GMI	3.26	3.25
Warner Lambert	19	19%	EZI Industries	6.58	6.60
Wells Fargo	17	17	Fairfax	1.51	1.50
Western Bancorp	31%	31%	Gen B	1.80	1.80
Western Union	24%	25	GIG Kalgoorlie	1.50	1.50
Westinghouse	34	34	Greco Bros	4.75	4.75
Weyerhaeuser	34	33%	Hankins	1.21	1.20
White Motor	19	19	Hawley	0.87	0.87
White Mtn	2%	3%	Karlheim	6.40	6.30
Winn-Dixie Str.	35%	34	Land Lesse	4.00	4.05
Woodward	34	34	Nacogdoches	4.00	(NT)
Wyly Corp.	8%	8%	Marl Bros.	0.50	0.50
Xerox Corp.	56%	56%	Melgas E	1.10	1.15
Zipata Corp.	37	36%	IR Lyell	1.90	1.90
Zenith Radio	16%	16	River	1.61	1.60
			Nat. Bank	2.53	2.52
			Nichols	1.22	1.25
			Northbrook Heli	3.45	3.45
			Onyokide	4.15	(NT)
			Oil Search	0.32	0.32
			Pennsylvania	7.00	7.00
			Peko-Wallenda	8.40	5.50
			Philip Morris	4.75	(NT)
			Plum Concrete	2.23	2.23
			Queenland Mines	8.00	(NT)
			Rand	18.00	18.00
			Rebo	3.00	3.00
			Robb	1.45	1.23
			Rock	1.45	1.45

France	43,070	43,080	(in US Dollars per troy ounce)	
Denmark	32,310	32,290		
Norway	35,175	35,155		
Sweden	42,225	42,205		
Italy	2,095	2,098		
Japan	54,077	54,085	London	● July 8
Spain	2,486	2,481	Paris	● 687.50
Portugal	3,585	3,595		959.00
Nepal	0.7560	0.7590	Frankfurt	● 687.50
Finland	48,230	48,260	Zurich	● 671.34
			Hong Kong	● 967.12
			© Allentown Gold Fixing	

Setrust	1.30	1.70
H.C. Slagh	3.55	(NT)
Southern	1.60	1.60
Southern	25.00	24.00
Southern	0.45	0.44
Stocks & Holdings	UNQ	UNQ

Spot	722-723	736-739
Three months	714.5-715	721-722
Sales	2,175 tons	1,700 tons
	Market farmer	

	Closing July 6	Closing July 7		Closing July 6	Closing July 7
Alr. Liquide	432.00	437.00	South Brewery	1.50	1.70
Alkohol	62.25	63.50	TNT (Metric)	2.40	2.60
Aut. Ent.	469.00	473.00	Tooth	1.70	1.70
Bleign-Syn	176.50	177.50	Uthi	6.40	6.40
Boeing	93.00	93.00	Watkins	0.70	0.69
Bon. Carnalis	1002.00	1010.00	Westfield	3.95	(NT)
Carrefour	1537	1569	Wheatland	0.31	(NT)
Cash	1218	1225	WPR	4.40	5.20
CEN	51.10	51.80	Woodstock	3.20	(NT)
Chfers	14.65	14.25	Wortworts	1.52	1.54
Chm. Fluides	925	923			
CI-Alcatel	926	928			
Clm Med.	395.50	402.10			
Cia Bancaria	34.00	34.50			
COE	367.00	367.00			
COC	168.00	169.00			
COC	426.00	426.00			
CEN	129.50	129.50			
Generale Saux	423.00	433.00			
Gen. Ind.	126.00	129.00			
Esao	236.00	240.50			
Fin. Paribas	244.00	245.00			
Gen. Ind.	244.00	245.00			
Galerias Lafayette	144.00	145.00			
Hochette	236.00	236.60			
Ind. S. Ind.	97.00	97.00			
J. Borel	145.00	147.00			

### TOKYO

	Closing July 16	Closing July 17
Aashi Elec. Chem.	186	187
Sanki Ind. Poly.	239	239
Banyu Pharm.	634	634
Chitani Cement	634	632
Daiichi Kogyo	391	391
Daiwa House	391	399
Fuji Photo	596	596
Fujitsu	511	502
Hitech	266	267
Hitachi	327	332
C. Eoh	417	422

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	Closing July 16	Closing July 17
Aashi Elec. Chem.	186	187
Sanki Ind. Poly.	239	239
Banyu Pharm.	634	634
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Daiwa House	391	399
Fuji Photo	596	596
Fujitsu	511	502
Hitech	266	267
Hitachi	327	332
C. Eoh	417	422

COPPER		نحاس	
		£ per tonne	
Wholesale			
Cash	901-902	912.5-913.5	
Three months	924-925	935-935.5	
Sales	5,700 tons	7,525 tons	
		Market firm	
Cathodes			
Cash	876-876	885.5-889	
Three months	899-901	912-914	
Sales	250 tons	475 tons	
		Market quiet	
LEAD		رصاص	
		£ per tonne	
Cash	336-337	341-341.5	
Cash	344-345	360-349	
Sales	3,900 tons	2,200 tons	
		Market steadier	
NICKEL		نیکل	
		£ per tonne	
Spot	2763-2770	2775-2780	
		2,900 tons	

Kaiser Colonies	57.10	57.00	Kaiser Air Power	900	895
Lang	27.10	26.50	Kanowski Steel	130	130
Legrand	37.10	1652	Kanowit	37	37
Leclair	202.50	202.00	Kanowit	371	371
L'Oréal	677.00	673.00	Kawatsuki Elec.	675	670
Lachance	56.00	56.00	Kawatsuki Elec.	281	281
Mac, Normande	72.20	55.70	Mitsubishi Electric	195	178
MacIntosh	79	80	Mitsubishi Hwy Ind.	179	178
Mac-Hanessy	568.00	563.00	Mitsubishi	406	406
MacKenzie	73.60	67.00	Mitsumi Electric	525	521
Mam	505.00	501.00	Nippon	410	405
Marcel-Bérel	42.50	42.00	Nippon Oil	1420	1410
Maréchal	32.70	32.70	Nippon	131	130
Maréchal	222.00	222.00	Nissan Motor	640	635
PAUK	317.10	318.50	Pioneer	2040	1980
Permod Ricard	108.10	107.50	Pioneer	560	550
Perrier	256.00	262.00	Sharp	542	530
Perron	265.00	269.00	Shelco	901	904
Picard	218.20	218.20	Sunlight Chem.	125	125
Picard	218.20	218.20	Takeda	512	511
Prinstra	110.00	110.00	Tajima	137	137
Radi	517.00	518.00	Tokyo Marine Fir.	88	88
Radi	169.50	169.90	Toray Indus.	218	218
Raffi (Cie. Fiat)	432.00	433.00	Toyshit Elec.	193	193
Régnault et Roubault	138.80	137.00	Toto	461	460
Rhône Poulenc	138.80	137.00	Toyo	400	390
			Toyots	770	776

<b>SILVER</b> <span>فضة</span>		Prices per troy ounce	
Spot	713-713.5	692-694	
Three months	742-742.5	720-721	
Sales	180 tons	176 tons	
Market steady quiet			
<b>TIN</b> <span>قصدير</span>		£ per tonne	
Standard	7195-7200	7185-7190	
Cash	7195-7200	7185-7190	
Three months	7197-7195	7185-7190	
High Grade	290 tons	220 tons	
Market barely steady			
<b>ROBUSTA COFFEE</b> <span>بن</span>		£ per tonne	
July	1293-1292	1348-1349	
September	1358-1355	1402-1403	
November	1417-1416	1438-1439	
January	1428-1420	1459-1458	
March	1418-1400	1415-1416	
May	1420-1400	1447-1446	
July	1426-1400	1479-1478	
Total Sales: 5,068 tons of 5 tonnes			
<b>ROTTERDAM WHEAT</b> <span>قمح</span>		Prices CIF: (1) for Northern Sea 2 Northern and (3) for Northern Dark Spring	
		Prices in US Dollars	
July	205.00	203.22	
August	212.00	210.25	

Sector	22.00	22.10	<div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> </div> </div>	
Sageen	944.00	938.00		
Saint Gobain	128.00	125.40	<div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> </div> </div>	
Saint Louis-Bouillon	161.00	161.00		
SAT	374.30	383.00	<div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> </div> </div>	
Schneider	177.00	187.80		
Seda Rosignol	685.00	685.00	<div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> </div> </div>	
Sergem	129.50	129.50		
Sofomar	407.00	410.00	<div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> </div> </div>	
Suez	279.00	279.00		
Somason-Branard	226.20	226.50	<div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> </div> </div>	
Stalder	168.00	168.00		
Uster	11.90	11.90	<div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> </div> </div>	
Valero (Farado)	378.00	376.50		
Valouroux	75.00	75.10	<div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> </div> </div>	
Various Issues				
BAX	214.00	212.00	<div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> </div> </div>	
EBON	UNAV	377.50		
Goldfields	51.10	52.00	<div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> </div> </div>	
Grain	89.70	92.30		
Nestle	89.70	89.70	<div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> </div> </div>	
Norfolk-Hydro	460.00	460.00		
Parafina	704.00	714.00	<div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> </div> </div>	
Petrochem	704.00	714.00		
Price Brand	196.50	195.50	<div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> </div> </div>	
Royal Dutch	354.50	354.00		
RTZ	43.80	43.70	<div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> </div> </div>	
Synce	47.00	46.10		
SYN	634.00	634.00	<div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div> </div> </div>	
Unilever	256.10	256.00		

ZINC		ونك
	£ per tonne	
Cash	301-301.5	300-300.5
Three months	319-319.5	311-311.5
Theses	319-319.5	311-311.5
	5,000 tons	2,000 tons
Market barely steady		
<b>الوقوف العالمي لسعير المعادن</b> <b>Capital International</b> <b>Stock Market Indices</b>		
	July 3	July 10
World	125.0	UP 2.0
Europe	111.0	UP 1.9
U.S. (N)	131.1	UP 3.4
U.K.	172.1	UP 4.7
Japan	251.6	DOWN 1.4
Germany	204.4	DOWN 4.4
France	171.7	UP 0.8
Italy	119.2	DOWN 0.9
Australia	126.3	UP 2.3
Canada	65.2	DOWN 2.2
Netherlands	86.7	UP 1.1
Sweden	86.7	UP 1.1
Switzerland	86.7	UP 1.1
Belgium	100.9	UP 1.4
Austria	104.4	UP 0.9
Norway	226.6	DOWN 1.5
Denmark	127.0	UP 1.3
New Zealand	127.0	DOWN 0.4
<b>(1) NYSE      (2) TSE</b> Index converted to 1 Jan 1970 Base		
SOYBEAN MEAL		الصويا
	Spot	218.00      218.00
	July	227.50      227.00
	August	229.00      229.00
	September	233.00      233.00
	October	238.00      238.00
	November	243.00      243.00
	December	253.00      253.00
<b>كطن</b> <b>COTTON</b>		
	July 10	
Liverpool spot cotton and shipment prices in U.S. cents per pound (in brackets) as supplied by a leading trade company.		
Upland spot opening offering Thursday included:		
U.S. Memphis (1 1/16) inch short middling.		
July-Aug. UNCO offered (UNCO).		
U.S. California (1 1/16) inch short middling.		
July-Aug. UNCO offered (60-25).		
Soviet (1 1/16) inch short middling.		
July-Aug. 83.25 offered (82.00).		
Egypt Giza 83.75, T25 offered (84.15).		
Sudan Bahr el Jebel 84.		
July-Aug. 84.		
July-Aug. No. 38, 125.75 offered (UNCO).		
July-Aug. No. 38, 125.75 offered (UNCO).		
July-Aug. No. 38, 125.75 offered (UNCO).		
Paraguay (1 3/8) inch.		
July-Aug. 82.75 (82.00).		
Madras (1 1/16) inch short middling.		
July-Aug. 80 offered (81.75).		
Columbian Cotton Crop (1 3/8) inch.		







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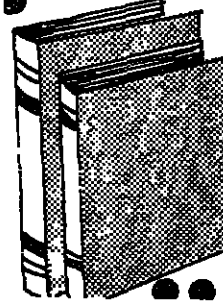
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PAGE 14

International

## American flown to Zurich

# Khomeini orders hostage's release

TEHRAN, July 11 (R) — Revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeini Friday ordered the release for medical treatment of one of the American hostages held in Iran for over eight months.

Richard Queen, identified in New York as the 28-year-old vice-consul, was the first hostage to be freed since the radical Muslim students who seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on Nov. 4 released most of the women and blacks among their captives on Nov. 19 and 20. He was flown to Zurich Friday.

A statement from the Iranian leader's office, broadcast on state radio early Friday, said specialists had examined Queen in a Tehran hospital and determined that he should be taken to another country where better medical facilities were available.

The statement did not indicate from what Queen was suffering or when he had been taken to the hospital. The students occupying the embassy declined to give any further details, and the Swiss Embassy, which handles U.S. interests in Iran, had no information.

Khomeini ordered that Mr. Queen should be delivered to his parents. After the U.S. unsuccessfully attempted to rescue the hostages in late April, the students announced they were dispersing their captives around Iran, and have since named 15 cities in which they said hostages were being held. But there was no indication in Friday's statement of where Queen was being held before he was taken to the hospital in Tehran, or which hospital he had entered.

Specialists who examined the diplomat decided he should be treated abroad. A presidential aide, who said his information came from the students, said Queen had "problems in his head."

President Jimmy Carter welcomed reports that Queen was to be let go and called for the release of the remaining captives.

Carter, arriving in Anchorage, Alaska, after a brief visit to Japan, told reporters, "If the report is true and if the young man is well after adequate treatment, we will be very thankful."

"But obviously the proper thing for the terrorists to do is to release all the hostages who are being held because they are innocent and they deserve to be with their families..." the president said. "The humanitarian thing to do would be to release all the hostages immediately. They should have done this a long time ago."

The president declined to answer when asked whether the reported decision to release Queen was a humanitarian action involving one person or had a deeper meaning in the crisis.

Queen, a native of New York City, was serving his first tour when the embassy was seized. He had arrived in Tehran in July 1979. During his captivity he worked as a librarian for his fellow hostages, according to a clergyman who visited them. In Washington, state department officials could not say where Queen had been held in recent weeks.

Khomeini has charged the new Iranian parliament with deciding the fate of the hostages, but its deliberations were not expected to begin until later this month. The official said he believed that neither U.S. military nor economic action offered a speedy solution to the crisis.

## Judge rules Iran must pay firms' losses

WASHINGTON, July 11 (R) — A federal judge has ruled that Iran must compensate American insurance companies for losses caused by last year's nationalization of the insurance industry.

U.S. District Judge George Hart's ruling was the first time a court has ruled that Iran must pay American claims from its frozen assets. American International Group, INA Corporation and Continental Corporation had collectively sought \$35 million in damages from the Iranian-owned insurance consortium.

"Iran has consistently and notoriously failed to honor its duties, responsibilities, and obligations," Hart said in rejecting the claims of Iran's lawyers that the nation would eventually pay compensation. "It is absolutely clear that the Republic of Iran has shown a complete and utter disregard for international law by its seizure and holding of diplomatic hostages for a period exceeding eight months and its disdain of all diplomatic and international efforts to obtain their release."

President Jimmy Carter ordered all Iranian assets in the country frozen last November after militants seized the American embassy in Tehran. There are more than 200 claims pending against the Iranian government in American courts, seeking damages to be paid out of the frozen assets.

Government attorneys had asked Hart to delay his ruling.

## U.S. sells rights to Mein Kampf

WASHINGTON, July 11 (R) — The U.S. government has sold the English-language rights to Adolf Hitler's *Mein Kampf* to an American publisher for \$40,000, an official has said. The copyright was sold to Boston publisher Houghton Mifflin, a Justice Department official said.

The copyright of the diary of Joseph Goebbels, Hitler's propaganda minister, went to Doubleday of New York for \$500.

Bruno Ristau, head of the department's foreign litigation division, said the copyrights were among German assets seized by the United States during or after World War II. He said the figure of \$40,000 for *Mein Kampf* was based on estimates of how much Hitler or his heirs would have earned in royalties in the remaining 14 years of the copyright.

Ristau said that until the sale, the U.S. government had been paid royalties by companies publishing the two works in English. Referring to negotiations leading to the sales,



Adolf Hitler

Ristau said, "I asked the publishers about *Mein Kampf* and who would want this junk. They told me that *Mein Kampf* was in demand by several libraries and universities."

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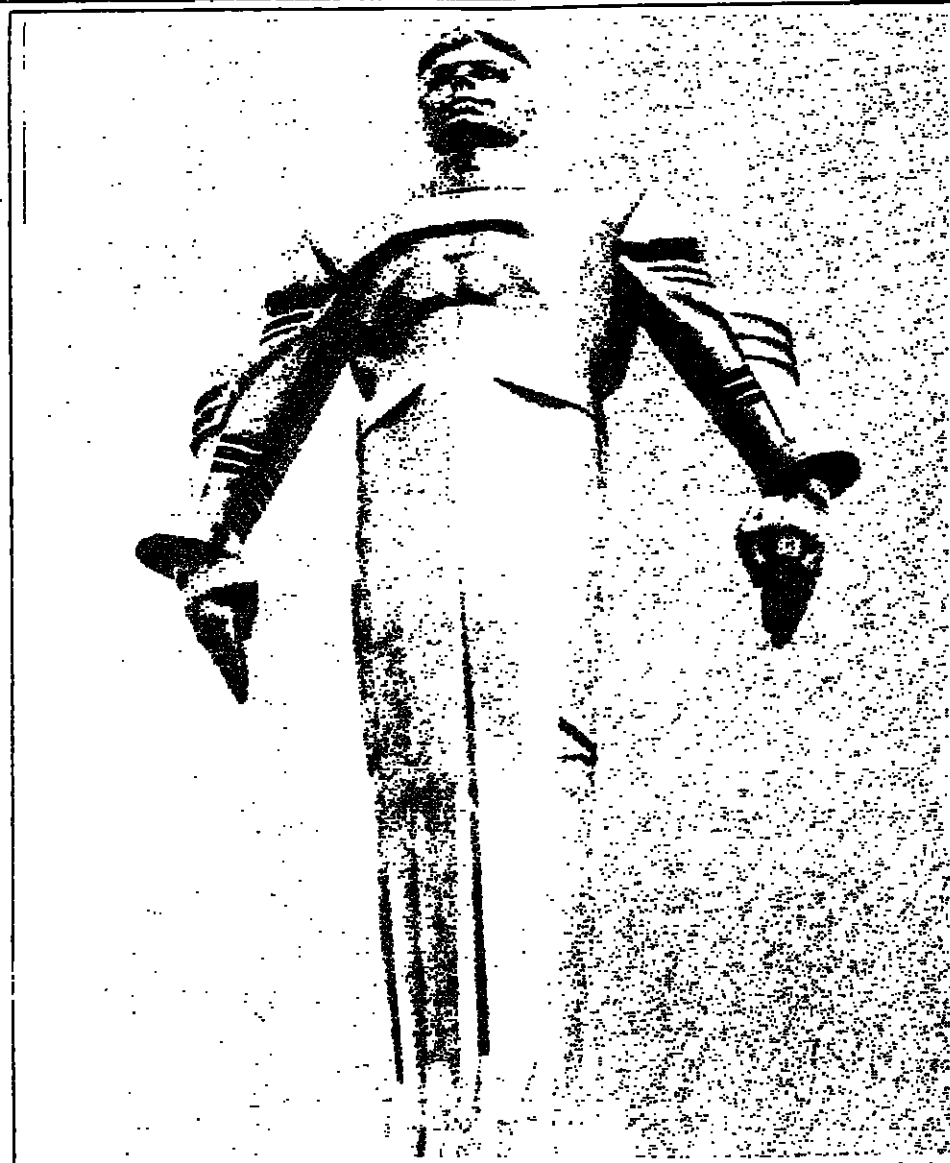
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COSMONAUT: Soviet sculptor P. Bondarenko's monument to Yuri Gagarin, Russia's first cosmonaut, was unveiled last week in Moscow. It is made of titanium and fixed on a 38-meter high column, also of titanium.

## Witness tells U.N.

# Namibia A-fuel ban ignored

UNITED NATIONS, July 11 (AP) — The Soviet Union and the United States are processing Namibian uranium despite a United Nations ban on purchases of uranium from that South African-controlled state, a witness at a U.N. hearing on Namibian uranium exports testified Thursday.

Wolf Geisler of the West German anti-apartheid movement said uranium mined in Namibia was being processed in Britain, France and the United States and enriched in the Soviet Union and the United States before being turned into reactor fuel. "The surprising side of the matter," he said, "is that of the USSR because this country voted in favor of the 'Decree No. 1' of the U.N. council for Namibia which prohibits the export and processing of natural resources originating from Namibia without the U.N. council's consent."

That council arranged the five-day hearings to show the extent of Namibian uranium trade in violation of the U.N. rule, aimed at preventing South Africa from plundering Namibia's precious natural resource. Geisler said a high-ranking Iranian politician had told a member of the West German anti-apartheid movement that uranium for use in planned Iranian nuclear power plants was being enriched in the Soviet Union.

Later on in the hearing, Soviet delegate

Valentin Berezovski said without referring directly to Geisler's testimony that the Soviet Union had refused to deal with a company obtaining uranium from Namibia.

Geisler estimated that since 1976 Namibia's big Rossing mine had produced 14,500 tons of uranium oxide. He said uranium from Namibia was bought for nuclear plants in West Germany, Britain, Japan, France, Austria, Iran, the United States, Switzerland and reportedly Spain.

Yoko Kitazawa of the Pacific-Asia Resources Center in Tokyo said the Kansai Electric Power Co., second biggest in Japan, had a standing contract with the Rossing uranium mine in Namibia through its business agent, the Mitsubishi Corp., to buy 8,200 short tons of Namibian uranium between 1977 and 1986.

She asked the council for Namibia to urge the Japanese government to stop any Japanese purchases of Namibian uranium. She also proposed that it send the text of decree No. 1 to both Kansai electric and Mitsubishi. A consultant with the Arthur S. Little Geosystems management Co. of the United States, said he believed demand for uranium would begin to outrun supply about 1985, though at present demand was slack and there was a surplus. Geisler remarked that the price was down to \$30 a pound.

## Strange normality plagues Liberia

MONROVIA, July 11 (R) — The luxury Hotel Africa on Liberia's coast stands forlorn and empty. According to the glum receptionist, the staff of 232 are looking after two guests. The most frequent visitors are soldiers out on the town.

Liberia's new military rulers, who killed President William Tolbert in April, claim that everything has returned to normal since their coup. It is a strange kind of normality.

Few foreigners are visiting the country. The main hotel in central Monrovia recently saw its occupancy rate sink to its lowest level of 17 per cent. A curfew is still in force from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. The country is under martial law. Liberians no longer have the right to travel abroad. The government announced last month that it was issuing no more exit visas until further notice, a decision taken after two government ministers fled the country.

Gabriel Tucker, minister of public works, and Lassana Dunzo, in charge of progress and development, were among three Tolbert ministers re-appointed by head of state Master-Sergeant Samuel Doe. The only Tolbert minister now remaining is Dr. Kate Bryanti, in charge of health and welfare.

## 2 die as jobless New York man goes berserk

WANTAGH, New York, July 11 (R) — A young man, despondent because he had lost his job, drove wildly through a park killing two children and a man and injuring six other people, after failing in a suicide attempt, police said.

They said Robert Kadolowsky, 20, was in serious condition in hospital and would be charged with three counts of murder, two counts of assault and two counts of grand larceny for stealing two cars. Police said Kadolowsky lost his job last week and tried to kill himself with a knife at his house in this seacoast town on Long Island.

When his parents intervened, he bit mother, stabbed his father and then, dressed only in underwear, ran to a nearby park. His parents were treated in hospital and released.

Police said Kadolowsky stole a car, drove through the park and hit another car head-on, seriously injuring the occupants, two women and three young children. He then commandeered another car with three children in it, police said. The car, traveling at 130 kph, ran into a crowd, killing two children and a man and injuring a woman.

## Mines sown in Afghan mountains

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP) — Soviet troops have started mining the mountain passes between Afghanistan and Pakistan, administration officials have said.

The Soviets hope land mines will slow the traffic of Islamic insurgents and arms between the two countries. The planting of mines started about a week ago, according to intelligence reports, in Kunar Province in northwestern Afghanistan. The area long has been a stronghold of Islamic freedom fighters.

U.S. analysts believe the Kunar operation will be expanded to other border provinces in an attempt by the Soviets to seal off Afghanistan's borders. Up to now, it has been Afghan insurgents who have done most of the mining, mostly of roads used by Soviet units.

It is believed Soviet troops dug in mines and warning devices in the passes of Kunar, although some could have been sown by aircraft. From a military point of view, Kunar is a difficult place for Soviet conventional forces to get at the insurgents. Mountains and greenery provide good cover for the guerrillas and hard going for Soviet armor.

Kunar is the province nearest to Peshawar, Pakistan, where big insurgent parties have headquarters. Islamic fighters move between the two areas.

Kunar tribesmen gave the previous Communist ruler in Kabul, President Hafizullah Amin, so much trouble that they are credited with impelling Moscow to replace him.

Pathan tribesmen in the hills and valleys of Kunar routed Amin's Afghan army and chased away Communist bureaucrats.

Last December, the Soviet army invaded Afghanistan, took control of Kabul, killed Amin and replaced him with Babrak Karmal.

But Kunar insurgents kept fighting the Afghan army, with its Russian commanders, through the winter, bottling up units in the mountains. The insurgents reportedly had planned to attack in the spring.

The Soviets did not give the freedom fighters that chance. They attacked in force in the spring, hunting down by helicopter gunships those tribesmen they could not reach by road.

Since then, according to eyewitness reports, the Soviets have kept on the offensive in Kunar, bombing and burning villages where fighters hide between forays.

The new Soviet mines and warning devices in the passes from Kunar to Pakistan seem to indicate an attempt to consolidate the Russian hold on the troublesome province.

Some U.S. military analysts are predicting that the Russians will step up their campaign in other Afghan provinces after the summer Olympics, which begin later this month in Moscow.

## Mail brings FBI robbery proceeds

PHOENIX, Arizona, July 11 (AP) — The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation has received \$36,000 in cash in the mail — along with an unsigned note saying the money was the proceeds of a bank robbery in New Mexico last May, "plus interest."

A man who did not identify himself had called the *Arizona Republic* newspaper Wednesday and said the money was being sent to the Phoenix FBI office.

The \$36,000, in \$100 bills, was in a cardboard box, said John Hinchcliffe, special agent in charge of the Phoenix FBI office.

The FBI said it appears the note referred to the May 8 robbery of the Western Bank in Gallup, New Mexico. A lone male, in his early 20s, entered the bank with a drawn revolver, bound and gagged the tellers and filled the cash drawers, the FBI said.

## Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

Out of every million people only one in two realize the dream of unlimited wealth — be it legally acquired or not.

Yours truly is one of the 999,999 — those who have reached that stage in life when you dream of great wealth rather than scheme to get it (and wasn't it Osama who said that if you don't make your first million by the time you're 20 then all is lost?). A friend of mine, however, made it somehow. What's more, despite his wealth he comes to visit me from time to time and I sigh and gaze into the distance for months afterwards.

I always make him welcome — the rich are nice to be near, that's all. But recently with him getting richer by the year, he actually started to get on my nerves. You see, he would say (and repeat endlessly), "It isn't all roses being rich. There are some definite disadvantages. Sometimes I wonder if it's all worth it."

"Take my wife," he would say. "When we started our married life she would be so happy with my modest gifts. A bunch of flowers. A shawl. A little perfume. But now, all the perfumes if Arabia wouldn't make her bat an eyelid. A gift then means a sacrifice, and this is what my wife liked. Now I could give her a sports car and she wouldn't flinch. She knows it's no problem for me."

"Also traveling," he wailed. "Gone are the days when I crossed the Med on the deck, wind in my hair, on a summer's day..."

"Look," I said quickly, "you still can do that now. The sky is still blue, the sea..."

"You're kidding," he said, staring at me as if I were asking for a loan. "I crossed the Atlantic the other day in the QE2, the most luxurious liner there is, and what did I find there? Old people. Nothing but old folk snoozing in every nook and cranny — even at the captain's table. Give me back the company of youth and hope and take my money."

"Done!" I said. But he wouldn't. Translated from Ashraf Al Awwad

## Powerful tremor shakes hard-hit eastern Greece

ATHENS, July 11 (AP) — The earthquake-stricken area of eastern Greece was jolted by another powerful tremor Thursday night, but there were no immediate reports of further damage or casualties, the Athens Seismological Service said. The quake measured 5.4 on the Richter scale and had its epicenter 150 kilometers north-northwest of Athens.

The main effects of the quake were felt in the area surrounding the eastern port city of Volos, where Wednesday three pre-dawn quakes, the strongest registering 6.3 left injured, over 600 houses in rubble, and thousands of others damaged.

The service said that more than 250 tremors of varying intensity have been recorded in the area during the last week.

The Richter scale is a measure of ground motion as recorded on seismographs. Every increase of one number means a tenfold increase in magnitude. Thus a reading of 7.5 reflects an earthquake 10 times stronger than one of 6.5.

An earthquake of 3.5 on the Richter scale can cause slight damage in the local area, moderate damage, 5 considerable damage, severe damage, 7 reading is a "major" earthquake, capable of widespread heavy damage. 8 is a "great" quake, capable of tremendous damage.

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